

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN,

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## Highway & Byway



O the New York University is to belong the distinction of possessing on its campus at University Heights, New York, a building or colonnade in which the names of great Americans are to be perpetuated. This hall or temple of fame is the gift of a "friend of the university," who is generally believed to be Miss Helen M. Gould. It will take the form of a colonnade, connecting the Hall of Philosophy and the Hall of Languages; it is to be 506 feet long, of semi-circular shape, and it will stand 170 feet above the Harlem river. The structure is to have one hundred and fifty panels, each about two by eight feet, upon which inscriptions are to be placed. During the present year fifty names of great Americans are to be inscribed; at the close of every subsequent five years five additional panels will be inscribed, and the entire number will have been used by the year 2000.

For the purpose of selecting the first fifty names to be inscribed in this hall of fame for great Americans the university authorities invite nominations from the public in general until May 1. These should be addressed to the chancellor of New York University, New York City.

The method of selecting the names aims to be thorough and impartial. The names will be submitted to one hundred or more persons throughout the country, who may be approved by the university senate, and each name must be finally approved by a two-thirds vote of the regular members of the senate and by a majority of the honorary members voting. No name will be inscribed unless a majority of the one hundred persons throughout the country to whom it is submitted approve of it, nor can the name of any person be placed in this hall of fame who was not born in what is now the terri-

tory of the United States, or who has not been dead at least ten years.

The first fifty names that are to be inscribed this year must include one or more representatives of a majority of the following fifteen classes of citizens: authors and editors; business men; educators; inventors; missionaries and explorers; philanthropists and reformers; preachers and theologians; scientists; engineers and architects; lawyers and judges; musicians, painters and sculptors; physicians and surgeons; rulers and statesmen; soldiers and sailors; and distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Here is an opportunity for Chautauquans throughout the country to exercise their critical judgment in selecting names from the various fields of investigation and human activity. It will not be found an easy task to make up a satisfactory list of fifty persons representing these different vocations, but it will be interesting, nevertheless, to preserve the list that one has made and compare it with the list as finally selected by the judges.

It must be confessed that this plan for a hall of fame for great Americans is a vast improvement over the national gallery idea as represented in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, which permits each state to place there statues of two of its citizens. The exhibit in the rotunda is, to say the least, unsatisfactory. There is not the slightest harmony in the treatment of the subjects, and as the widest possible latitude has been exercised in the selection of individuals, the presence of not a few in the gradually increasing group is a source of profound amazement. The entire collection represents the caprice of legislatures rather than the calm and deliberate judgment of men competent to consider the merits of individuals for representation in the gallery, or of the

artistic principles that should be employed in the embellishment of the rotunda.

At the last meeting of the National Educational Association a committee was appointed to consider the practicability of establishing a national university at Washington. This committee met some months ago and practically decided that the establishment of a great university on the plan of those already



MARY EMMA WOOLLEY.  
President-elect, Mt. Holyoke  
College.

(Photo by Horton Bros.,  
Providence, R. I.)

established in this country is not desirable; but it was thought that some scheme might be devised by which the vast resources of the government at Washington might be utilized in the interest of higher education. The matter was placed in the hands of a subcommittee, which reported to the general committee at its recent meeting in Chicago. The report as adopted is a very interesting document and contains suggestions that should receive the careful attention of educators throughout the country. The sentiment in favor of the establishment of a national university in the institutional sense, with distinct buildings, corps of professors and a matriculated student body centered in Washington, and authorized to grant degrees, fails to meet with favor; but two plans have been devised, either of which is expected to bring about coöperation between the governmental departments at Washington and the regular universities, by which the graduates of the latter shall receive the benefits of study among the various collections and institutions at Washington.

One plan is, that, as Congress is on record as favoring the use of the government scientific facilities and libraries by students and investigators, Congress authorize the regents of the Smithsonian Institution to undertake the development of a plan by which these valuable resources of the government shall be placed within the reach of postgraduate students. Congress will be asked to provide an assistant secretary for the Smithsonian Institution, who shall have charge of this department, make known the facilities for

study and investigation that exist in Washington, and arrange rules and regulations relating to the use of the collections and other means of research. It is doubtful, however, whether Congress has authority to appropriate money for this purpose; and therefore it is suggested that the regents of the Smithsonian Institution appeal to the general public for gifts of money to be used in providing buildings, laboratories, equipment and endowments for purposes of instruction.

What seems to be a more reasonable and practicable plan is the transformation of the present bureau of education into an independent department similar to the Department of Labor, and charging this Department of Education with the formulation of a plan by which suitably qualified persons may undertake research in the various departments and collections at Washington.

Whichever plan is put into operation, it is clear that the time has come when the multiplied resources of the government at Washington should be put to a more practical use than that of mere exhibition. It is true that the government is assisting largely and generously in popular education by furnishing to many colleges and universities throughout the country valuable material for the purposes of instruction; but this seems wholly inadequate when the enormous resources of the government and the needs of students in postgraduate research are considered. It is hoped that the day is not far distant when some arrangement will be made by which the government shall be enabled to participate even more largely in the great work of education.

The character and career of Nathan Hale, the "martyr spy" of the Revolution, afford an ample basis for hero worship. But the history of his rise in the public esteem reads rather curiously. Every one knows now that he was a graduate of Yale and a captain in the Continental army, who undertook a hazardous errand within the British lines on Long Island, was captured, condemned and hanged as a spy in New York in September, 1776. At the time the case had little or no notoriety. Later in the war the Andre affair recalled his fate, chiefly because Major Tallmadge, Andre's captor, was Hale's classmate at Yale. Dwight sang of his exploits in his "Conquest of Canaan," but that claim to immortality has lapsed. It was not until 1846 that a simple monument was erected to his memory at his birthplace, South Coventry, Connecticut. Not until after the cen-

tenary of his death did Hale's importance make a wide impression. In 1887 Connecticut placed his statue in bronze in the state house at Hartford. Soon afterward a second bronze statue of him was erected in the same city by public-spirited citizens. In 1893 the Sons of the Revolution gave to the city of New York the interesting bronze by Macmonnies which stands in the southwest angle of the City Hall Park. One of the features of the Yale College bi-centennial celebration next year will be the unveiling of a fourth ideal statue of the youthful patriot. Four statues in fourteen years is not bad progress for a hero who had to wait seventy years before a grateful nation had raised a stone or carved a line in honor of the man who said "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."



Nathan Hale was no common youth. The memory of his prowess as an athlete, his manly beauty and his excellence as a student



STATUE OF NATHAN HALE,  
(By MacMonnies.)

and debater lingered long at Yale, and tradition has fostered the large opinion of his ability and character in his student days. From college he turned to teaching, first at East Haddam, and then at New London, in his native state. Here the news from Lexington and Bunker Hill stirred his soul and sent the unknown Yankee pedagogue along the path to death and deathless fame. The small build-

ings in which Hale taught school are still in existence, though the one at East Haddam has been removed from its original site. Both have recently come under the watchful eyes of the Revolutionary societies, and will be preserved. The Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution expect to make the one at New London a museum of historical relics and the headquarters of their order. The New York Sons of the Revolution have

invaded Connecticut and taken charge of the little house at East Haddam. It will later be turned over to the custody of the Connecticut society. Some idea of the position which Hale now occupies in popular regard may be gathered from a glance at the prices which are demanded for any article known to have been his. One of his letters was sold in 1893 for \$1,100, while his commission as captain brought \$1,775. His manuscript journal, belonging to the Connecticut Historical Society, is his most valuable relic. No likeness of Hale is known to exist. The statues are all ideal figures, and each sculptor has fashioned the countenance to suit his own fancy. There is an obscure tradition that the woman to whom he was betrothed at the time of his death treasured a miniature of him as long as she lived, and that in accordance with her desire it was buried in her coffin.



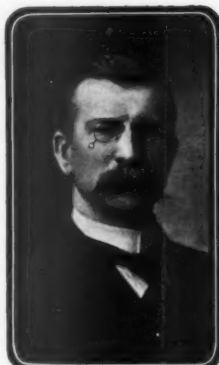
The two houses of Congress have debated with animation and vigor one of the most important questions ever presented to the American people,—namely, the political and constitutional status of the new territory of the United States, the islands acquired by the treaty of peace with Spain. The advocates of a colonial policy and of the permanent retention of the Philippines have themselves insisted that the newly annexed territory is as much ours as Alaska is now or as was Florida after the annexation by treaty of that territory. But in what sense is this to be understood? Alaska is now an integral part of the United States, but are Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines now within the United States? Does the constitution extend to them *ex proprio vigore*, or must Congress by express law bring them within the protection of the organic law? In other words, are the islanders already citizens of the United States, and as such entitled to the rights, liberties and immunities guaranteed to all American citizens by the constitution and the Bill of Rights, or are they subjects, dependent upon the discretion of Congress?

The majority of the Republican senators and representatives take the view that the acquired territory is mere "property" of the United States, and that Congress has power to govern acquired territory independent of the limitations of the constitution. It follows from this that even the fully organized territories are not, strictly speaking, within the "United States," and that a tariff



PROF. DEAN C. WORCESTER,  
MICHIGAN.

PERSONNEL OF THE  
NEW PHILIPPINE  
COMMISSION.



LUKE E. WRIGHT,  
TENNESSEE.



JUDGE HENRY C. TAFT, OHIO,  
PRESIDENT.



PROF. BERNARD MOSES,  
CALIFORNIA.



HENRY C. IDE,  
VERMONT.

could legally be imposed upon their imports and exports to the states. This is stoutly denied by the Democrats and by several Republicans, who assert, on the contrary, that the territories are within the United States and under the full protection of the constitution, and that any inch of ground ceded to or acquired in any way by the government of the United States becomes an integral part of the country against which no discrimination is constitutionally possible.

Decisions and dicta of the federal Supreme Court are cited on both sides, but the weight of authority appears to be with those who uphold the latter doctrine. The clearest and most explicit judicial utterance bearing directly upon the question is that of Chief

Justice Marshall, made in a case which involved the power of Congress to impose a tax on the District of Columbia different from any in force throughout the United States. The district is not self-governing and has not even the status of a territory. Congress has exclusive power of legislation over it. Yet in the case referred to, known as that of *Loughborough versus Blake*, and decided in 1820, the Supreme Court held that Congress, in legislating for the district, was bound by the constitutional limitations. Chief Justice Marshall wrote in the opinion:

"The power, then, to lay and collect duties, imports and excises may be exercised, and must be exercised throughout the United States. Does this term designate the whole or any particular portion of the



American empire? Certainly this question can admit of but one answer. It is the name given to our great republic, which is composed of states and territories. The District of Columbia or the territory west of the Missouri is not less within the United States than Maryland or Pennsylvania, and it is not less necessary, on the principles of our constitution, that uniformity in the imposition of duties, imports and excises shall be observed in the one than in the other."

If this doctrine is still adhered to by the Supreme Court, the Porto Rican bill will be declared unconstitutional. That bill imposes a tariff duty on all imports from and exports to Porto Rico from the United States equal to 15 per cent of the Dingley law rates. The operation of this tariff is limited to two years. The original bill proposed free trade with Porto Rico, in accordance with the recommendations of the president, Secretary Root and the military governor of the island. Later the Ways and Means Committee amended it by imposing a 25 per cent tariff for an indefinite period. This caused a profound revolt within the Republican ranks and it was found necessary to reduce the rate and make the duty temporary. The opposition to the bill is based on two grounds, one moral, the other legal. It is held to be our duty to give Porto Rico free access to our markets, as annexation has injured her instead of yielding the blessings we promised her. This was the president's view. The legal ground was indicated above. If Porto Rico is American territory, she is entitled of right to free trade with the United States, unless it be true that the constitution applies only to states and not to territories.

It is expected that test cases will now be brought in the federal courts and that this grave and far-reaching question will be settled once for all. What is true of Porto

Rico will necessarily be true of the Philippines, which are also American territory.



The differences between the two houses of Congress on the new financial bill were adjusted in a conference committee, and a compromise measure was evolved which will become law before this writing reaches the readers. An important step will have been taken toward the perpetuation of the single gold standard and the assurance of gold redemption of all forms of currency save the standard silver dollars, which must be maintained at parity with gold but not through direct convertibility into that kind of money. The changes wrought by the new measure are great and radical. The principal ones may be enumerated:

1. The present gold dollar is made the legal unit and standard of value. Heretofore there has been doubt as to the country's standard, many public men having maintained that silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 to gold was also "standard money."

2. The discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay silver for "coin" obligations, — namely "greenbacks" and treasury notes (also known as Sherman notes, because made under the Sherman law of 1890) — is removed, and these must be redeemed in gold coin on demand.

3. A reserve fund of \$150,000,000 is set aside for redemption purposes, and it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep it intact. Whenever it shall be reduced below \$100,000,000, 3 per cent. gold bonds shall be issued to restore the reserve. Other means of replenishment are also provided.

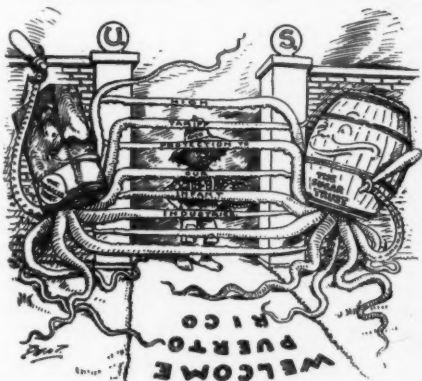
4. A new division of issue and redemption is created in the treasury, and the purely fiscal operations are to be dissociated from those relating to the so-called "banking" functions. The money realized from bond sales is not to be used to meet any deficiency in the revenues.

5. The outstanding 3, 4, and 5 per cent bonds, aggregating \$840,000,000, are to be refunded, — exchanged for a new 2 per cent bond payable in gold, not in "coin." A premium of about \$90,000,000 is to be paid by the treasury to the holders of the present bonds, and it is believed that all of them will be refunded.

6. The national banks are to be allowed to issue circulating notes to the full par value of bonds deposited for security, and not as heretofore, only to 90 per cent of such bonds. It is expected that the national bank circulation will be increased considerably in consequence of this privilege and the reduction of the tax on circulation from 1 per cent to one-half of 1 per cent.

7. In small cities banks may be established with a capital of only \$25,000, the minimum heretofore having been \$50,000.

There has been added, at the instance of the Senate, a new provision declaring that nothing in the new act shall be deemed incompatible with the restoration of bimetalism at any convenient time with the concurrence and coöperation of the leading nations. The advocates of the gold standard at first vehemently opposed this section, but it is



THE OPEN DOOR?

—Minneapolis Journal.

now declared to be perfectly harmless and politically expedient. Concurrent action in favor of silver remonetization is regarded as utterly improbable.

The burning of the public buildings at Washington by the British in 1814 was a transaction which, perhaps, neither party does well to recall. Dolly Madison's prudence in saving the great portrait of Washington



THE LATE E. J. PHELPS.

Ex-United States Minister to Great Britain.

by cutting the canvas from its frame is as near to being glorious as anything accomplished by the American arms on that occasion, and certainly deliberate incendiarism is nothing to boast of even in war. In these days of Anglo-Saxon brotherhood the visitor to Washington is shocked to learn that the White House was whitened only to conceal the scars which the Briton's torch had left on its walls of brown stone; and the American in London who enters the National Gallery and sees the portrait of Sir George Cockburn, will wince at the remark which he reads in his official catalogue, "In the background are buildings in flames—supposed to represent the conflagration of Washington. A presentation picture—given by the officers of the Royal Navy and Marines." The present era of good feeling between the two peoples would seem to call for a revision of the catalogue.

In a striking decision the Illinois supreme court, distinguished for its defense of personal liberty and opposition to monopoly, has decided that the Associated Press has no right to refuse to sell its news to any newspaper wishing to purchase it and to accept the conditions attaching to membership. It is well known that the Associated Press has declined to issue "franchises" to various newspapers, especially in places where competition was deemed excessive. Members, moreover, have been forbidden to sell or purchase news from independent newspapers, under penalty of expulsion and loss of the

service of the association. The supreme court holds that such restrictive by-laws are invalid, and that the Associated Press must serve all applicants. Why? Because the manner in which it has used its franchise has "charged its business with a public interest." It has devoted its property to a public use, and it "must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good." The sole purpose for which news was gathered was that the same should be sold, and newspapers denied the privilege of purchasing it became practically worthless. "The obligation to serve the public," continues the court, "is not one resting on contract, but grows out of the fact that it is in the discharge of a public duty, or of a private duty which has been so conducted that a public interest has attached thereto." It follows from this well-established principle that the association is not at liberty to adopt by-laws which restrain competition and discriminate against any class of papers. Courts cannot approve of efforts to restrict the business of citizens of a common country, and competition can never be held hostile to public interests. Of the possible effect of the restrictive by-law forbidding members to purchase news from outsiders the court speaks in strong and impressive language. The passage is so significant that it must be quoted in full:

The by-law of the appellee corporation above referred to is not required for corporate purposes, nor included within the purposes of the creation of that corporation. To enforce the provisions of the contract and this by-law would enable the appellee to designate the character of the news that should be published, and, whether true or false, there could be no check on it by publishing news from other sources. Appellee would be powerful in the creation of a monopoly in its favor, and could dictate the character of news it would furnish and could prejudice the interests of the public. Such a power was never contemplated in its creation and is hostile to public interests. That by-law tends to restrict competition, because it prevents its members from purchasing news from any other source than from itself. It seeks to exclude from publication, by any of its members, news procured from any other corporation or source than itself which it declares antagonistic to it. Its tendency, therefore, is to create a monopoly in its own favor and to prevent its members from procuring news from others engaged in the same character of work, and such provision is illegal and void.

The decision is undoubtedly a victory for the independent paper and the public. It is based on broad and sound principles of the common law.

The subject of newspaper reform has been revived by the attempt of Dr. Sheldon, the

author of "In His Steps," at practical application of his religious and moral principles to the business of newspaper publishing. Even a brief experiment on Mr. Sheldon's lines could not fail to interest the whole journalistic world. Is it possible to make a great daily conform to Christian principles? If it is possible, at least some publishers may be induced to do permanently what Dr. Sheldon was enabled to do temporarily. Experienced and high-minded editors have been invited to express their opinions on the question, and the consensus of these is rather adverse to Mr. Sheldon's ideas. Even religious editors distinguish between daily newspapers and religious organs. Mr. E. L. Godkin, ex-editor of the New York *Evening Post*, a man of the highest journalistic ideals, declares that no man, however earnest and reverent he may be, has any right to arrogate to himself the prerogative of determining how the Founder of the Christian religion would do this or that thing in certain actual or supposed circumstances. According to Mr. Godkin, all that should be demanded in the name of religion and public morality is that newspapers shall be clean, wholesome and sane, tolerably accurate in reporting facts and inclined to publish news in proportion to its real value to the public.

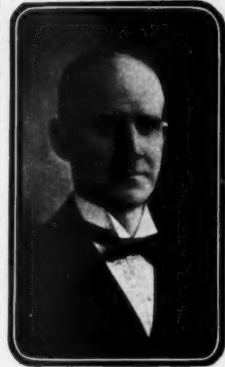
There has been a steady and continuous decline in journalistic standards, in Mr. Godkin's judgment. He speaks of the change as an eye-witness. Formerly editors were guided by a sense of duty, of responsibility to the community. They aspired to leadership and strove to be worthy of their high function. Intolerant, partisan, they were, but their motives were at least unselfish. The average modern editor, Mr. Godkin tells us, thinks only of commercial success, of circulation and revenue. He asks, "Will it pay?" not, "Is it right?" and nothing which pays is too low or too degrading for him.

This is a dark, gloomy picture, and several leading newspapers have resented it as unjust. They assert that newspapers are improving not deteriorating in tone, and that the desire for commercial success is not incompatible with fidelity to principle and a keen sense of honor. But if Mr. Godkin is right, what is the remedy? He suggests the endowment or establishment of clean and wholesome papers by philanthropic millionaires. Schools, libraries, art galleries, orchestras are supported by philanthropic men desirous of elevating their fellows; why should not newspapers be similarly endowed? Though the public mind has been perverted,

Mr. Godkin believes that eventually such papers as he suggests would prove commercially profitable. He has been asked why rich philanthropists should not be invited to purify and elevate Law, Medicine and Business. The plan may be impracticable, but the average citizen feels that there is much truth in the indictment.



A second national trust conference has recently been held at Chicago. About two hundred delegates, representing many states, attended, and the sessions attracted considerable attention and not a little hostile comment. The spirit of the conference was undoubtedly more radical than that which characterized the gathering of November last. Nearly every speaker declared himself to be an enemy of trusts, and the only question for discussion was the method of resistance or elimination. Many prominent men, especially from the Democratic and Populistic parties, participated in the discussion, and finally an address to the people and a platform were adopted which embodied a compromise between the extremists and the moderates. Assuming that most, if not all, the trusts are detrimental, the platform proceeds to point to these four proposals as the only effective remedies for the evil:



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EUGENE V. DEBS,  
Social Democratic candidate  
for President.

1. Nationalization of the railroads, with fair compensation to the present owners.
2. Nationalization of the telegraphs.
3. Free trade in raw materials that enter into the production of any commodities controlled by a monopoly or trust.
4. The adoption of the referendum or the so-called Swiss system of direct legislation which would enable the people to propose and ratify legislation, and also to defeat measures deemed by them to be opposed to the common welfare.

These proposals are grounded on the belief that railways discriminate against small shippers and make secret arrangements with large and powerful combinations; that high duties prevent the operation of supply and demand; that the influence of capital is so powerful in legislative halls as to render

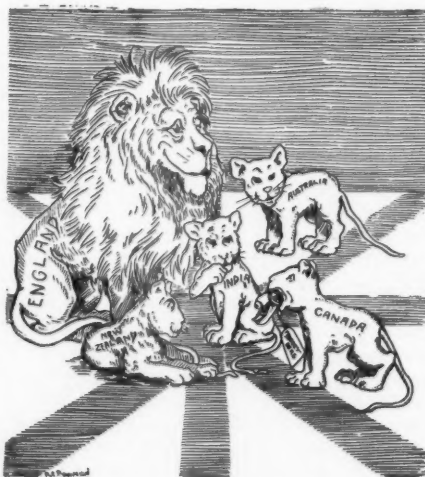
anti-trust legislation improbable, and that monopoly can only be checked by public control of all natural monopolies, and freer competition in other industries. That such a platform has been adopted by an American conference and approved in wide circles and even conservative quarters is a fact of undoubted significance—a sign of the times.

Close observers of political developments cannot have failed to discern the accumulating evidence of mutual understanding and agreement with regard to the question of combination and monopoly. Three Republican governors of great states have recently taken advanced ground on the subject of trust regulation. In the message of Governor Roosevelt to the New York legislature, and in the inaugural addresses of Governors Nash (Ohio) and Shaw (Iowa) one finds, first, distinct recognition of the evil and dangerous sides of powerful combinations; and, second, positive advocacy of legislation for the protection of the people. Governor Shaw declared that he had yet to find a public man who defended monopoly, and Governor Roosevelt stated that the most dangerous man in the community was he who deprecated all efforts for the eradication of oppression and injustice and demanded impunity for wrongdoers. Corporations on any scale were to be welcomed and encouraged, for modern conditions necessitate the economical and efficient application of capital and labor, but the tendency of powerful combinations to abuse their advantages was not to be denied. Accordingly, the governors named recommend, as the first safeguard, publicity; that is, laws requiring all corporations to make, periodically, full reports of their operations, stating the gross receipts, the liabilities, assets, dividends, surplus, etc. Such publicity, it is argued, the state has a right to ask, since it is the grantor of the powers and special privileges that are necessary to the existence of corporations. The advantage flowing from such publicity would be twofold. The practicing of extortion would become almost impossible, and the economies effected through combination would have to be shared with the consuming classes. On the other hand, competitors would be attracted to those industries which yielded unusually high returns on invested capital.

Further, the governors hope that uniformity of legislation along the lines suggested will be secured. If Congress fails to act, the several states ought to agree upon a certain set of requirements and regulations

and adopt them without waiting for the slow process of the federal government. Should publicity prove disappointing and inadequate, more radical measures will be necessary and justifiable. Governor Roosevelt hints at the taxation of the combinations as a possible remedy to be held in reserve. Such utterances from such quarters show that there is no yawning chasm between the conservatives and radicals in the matter of trust restraint.

Three or four months ago the Illinois supreme court invalidated an ordinance passed by the city council of Chicago prohibiting the department stores from selling wines and liquors in bottles or otherwise, and also from dealing in meats and provisions. The ordinance was held to be in violation of the constitutional guarantees of equality of treatment in the matter of taxation and regulation. Recently the supreme court of Missouri, by a unanimous decision, decided that the license tax law passed by the last legislature of that state and directed against department stores in the larger cities only (cities having a population of 50,000 or more), was repugnant to the fundamental principles of constitutional liberty and uniformity. The law imposed a high and graduated tax on stores employing more than fifteen clerks and dealing in more than one of the many classes of merchandise into which all goods and wares were divided by it. The court calls the act "most extraordinary" and says



Canada scores the first catch.

—Minneapolis Tribune.



that it cannot be deemed an exercise of the police power. The aim in view is either revenue or undue restriction of a particular business in the interest of competitors. "If," asks the court, "the selling of the different articles in any one of the groups designated by the act is innocent and harmless when pursued separately as a business, how does it become harmful and dangerous merely because the articles in two or more classes or groups designated become united under one unit of management?" The legislature may impose taxes, but it cannot create conditions or fiat classes that will make legislation alone applicable to those conditions or classes. Due process of law is denied when any particular class of persons, or any persons of a class, are singled out for the imposition of restraints and burdens not imposed upon all.

This decision has been generally approved, and it is now believed that in no state will special legislation against the department stores be sustained. It is interesting to learn that the German Reichstag is now debating an act which is frankly drawn to reduce the power and earnings of department stores and increase the sales and profits of the small stores. There are no constitutional difficulties to be apprehended in Germany.



Can city councils or other legislative bodies be enjoined by the courts from passing bills of doubtful propriety or constitutionality? Can executive officials be restrained by injunction from signing such bills? These important questions were involved in a case recently decided by the supreme court of Wisconsin, and they were answered unanimously in the negative. A Milwaukee judge has issued a sweeping order restraining the common council of that municipality from passing, and the mayor from signing, an ordinance granting a franchise to the local street railway company. The ordinance was objectionable to the citizens of Milwaukee and had aroused bitter opposition, chiefly because it failed to provide for immediate four-cent fares. The council had disregarded the injunction and passed the ordinance. The aldermen who voted for it did so "in contempt of court," and they were promptly cited to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for deliberate violation of the court's order. The plea was set up on their behalf that no court of equity had the authority to interfere with the exer-

cise of legislative functions, and that legislative bodies, when acting within the scope and limits of their powers were not subject to injunctions.

In this contention they are upheld by the supreme court. Its decision declares that city councils are legislative bodies and as such independent of the judicial departments; that under the unique American scheme of government the natural, if not essential, order is for the legislative branch to act first, for the executive to act next, and for the judicial department to act last in declaring, construing and determining the constitutionality of acts passed and signed. Courts have no power to supervise or prevent legislation, except, possibly, where a lawmaking body attempts to go outside of its sphere and do something which may work irreparable injury. The laws of Wisconsin confer upon city governments the power to pass ordinances and make grants of franchises. This power is discretionary and may not be obstructed or interfered with by the judiciary. A grant may be inexpedient, unwise and improper, but the remedy is not in injunctions, but with the people. Questions of policy are not reviewable by the courts.

These, of course, are long established principles, if not maxims, and it is strange that an effort should have been made to override them. There is undoubtedly a tendency to abuse the equitable remedy of the injunction writ.



The precursor of "David Harum," though by many years, was "The Clockmaker," which contained the sayings and doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville. We do not suppose that one out of ten thousand people of the present generation has ever read or ever heard of this book, but it was very popular both in England and America sixty years ago. It was the production of Thomas Chandler Haliburton, who was born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1796, educated at King's College, admitted to the bar in 1820, and became judge of the supreme court; he resigned in 1842, and went to reside in England, where he served in Parliament from 1859 to 1865, the year of his death.

"The Clockmaker" first appeared in the form of a series of letters to the *Nova Scotian* newspaper, in 1835. They were collected and published in book form in 1837. The work was attacked vehemently in the *North American Review* by Professor C. C. Felton, but in spite of this and other denunciation it called forth, thousands of non-

critical readers enjoyed it. The author worked the same vein with less success in "The Attaché, or Sam Slick in England." Judge Haliburton wrote four or five other humorous books, and several volumes bearing upon colonial matters and history.

Sam Slick was a Yankee clock peddler, who found a profitable field for his shrewdness in the country districts of Nova Scotia. Haliburton, in his circuit journeys, had probably met such a character, for the latter seems drawn from life. A few quotations will give an idea of Sam Slick and of his manner of thought.

"How is it," said the judge to Mr. Slick, "that you manage to sell such an immense number of clocks, which certainly cannot be called necessary articles, among a people with whom there seems to be so great a scarcity of money?"

Mr. Slick paused, as if considering the propriety of answering the question, and looking me in the face, said in a confidential tone:

"Why, I don't care if I do tell you, for the market is glutted, and I shall quit this circuit. It is done by a knowledge of *soft sawder and human natur*. But here is Deacon Flints," said he; "I have but one clock left, and I guess I will sell it to him."

Slick began to make sure of his sale by complimenting the deacon on the matchless location of his farm and soon by a number of glib prevarications and artful assertions he disposed of the timepiece. Here are some of Slick's maxims and bits of philosophy:

"Ciphering is the thing. If a man knows how to cipher, he is sure to grow rich. We are a 'calculating' people; we all cipher."

"Poverty is keen enough, without sharpening its edge by pokin' fun at it."

"A long face is plaguy apt to cover a long conscience."

"There are only two things worth lookin' at in a horse, action and soundness; for I never saw a critter that had good action that was a bad beast."

"An American citizen never steals, he only gains the advantage."

"Of all the seventeen senses, I like common sense about as well as any on 'em, arter all."

Religious bodies that were divided north and south by political and allied questions of forty to fifty years ago appear to think they owe the public an apology if they do not, at this time, exert themselves in behalf of organic union, the public outside of these religious bodies having buried their differences. Presbyterians north have been most active during the last half dozen years. A score or more, including the moderator who preaches the annual sermon before the assembly next month, have been expressing publicly their desire for union. The fact is, however, that Presbyterians south, if cor-

rectly represented by their leaders, do not desire union. Rev. Dr. James I. Vance of the First Church, Nashville, says a majority on his side, the south, do not favor organic union. Rev. Dr. J. W. Stagg of the Second Church, Charlotte, declares himself in favor of union, but when asked when, replies, "Not now." He gives as reasons: If union were to come now, it would not be real; the north has not yet retracted what it must first retract; and the fact that in a united assembly the south would be outvoted in numbers. Rev. Dr. Jere Witherspoon of Richmond expresses opposing opinions and Rev. Dr. J. F. Cannon of St. Louis, moderator of this year's southern assembly, begs to be excused from saying anything, favorable or otherwise.



The charge, easily made, that church men are less ready to forgive than political men has less to back it than at first appears. The fact is, religious bodies, once separated, are likely to have far greater difficulty getting together again than political bodies. This fact ought, in future, to make religious bodies more careful about divisions than they have been. Trust funds readily grow into legal barriers. And in the case of the churches the race problems are involved. Dr. Stagg of Charlotte says the south alone must solve the negro question. Therefore it will not do, until it has been solved, to permit northern men to come into a church court that may have to legislate on any phase of it. Presbyterians north meet in St. Louis and south in Atlanta this year, but it may be set down that nothing tangible will be accomplished toward union. Baptists are so far apart that union is not talked of, much less anticipated. Methodists discuss it, but the optimist will save himself possible disappointment by toning down his expectations. Industrial union is the order of the day, but Rev. F. B. Meyer of London and many other careful observers believe there are more likely to be divisions of existing bodies than unions of any of them.



Nobody can tell how many new bishops will be chosen by the Methodist General Conference, sitting in quadrennial session in Chicago next month, nor, apart from the wisecracks, just who they will be. But the impression seems to obtain that the number will be larger than had been thought three or four months ago. This is in part due to

the breaking down of Bishop Thoburn of India, and in part to a growing feeling in favor of more missionary bishops. Just when the matter of equal lay representation was ready to be settled an Illinois annual conference chose a woman as one of its provisional delegates, precipitating the old question of women delegates. Now the conference will be compelled, probably, to declare again the ineligibility of women as delegates in the quadrennial body, in advance of the vote on equal ministerial and lay representation. The general conference is a month off, but every Methodist body of observation agrees that it is the least exciting pre-convention time on record. Why it is, whether it means more grace or a coming explosion, they confess to being unable to tell.

Bishops Fowler, Ninde and Joyce, a committee acting for the board of bishops, have issued a message to American Methodism, in which they tell it that it is confronted by a serious situation. They appointed a week of fasting and prayer, March 25, to the opening of the current month, which was generally observed, and while discounting statistics, they are quite evidently affected by them. They enumerate ten reasons for the spiritual famine in American Methodism of the time. These are: 1. Labor troubles; 2. Methodism above its business—the words are the bishops'—allowing the Salvation Army to do its mission rescue work; 3. Christian Science; 4. Camp meetings no longer held; 5. Light literature; 6. Light amusements; 7. Turning of God's house into a society place; 8. Revivals given up because methods employed at some of them do not meet approval in all quarters nowadays; 9. Critical carping at ministers; 10. Higher criticism. The spiritual famine, brought on by these causes the bishops hold to be the prime cause of the present critical situation. They take, however, a hopeful view, and declare that this call to prayers will, if heeded, turn depression into success of the John Wesley type.

Some criticism is heard of the word "ecumenical," employed by the conference on missions to be held the last ten days of this month. The conference will not be quite universal, as may well be believed of the present divided state of Christianity, and critics say that Christians of all varieties ought to be careful in their use of terms, and that a statement that is part

truth and part untruth is more dangerous than a lie outright. The reply is made that it is ecumenical in so far as evangelical Christian bodies are concerned, and ecumenical in the largest sense of any missionary body yet held. A feature has been the holding, during March, of all-day meetings in several hundred cities, little and big, the same being devoted, the morning two hours to prayer, the afternoon two hours to conference, and the evening to platform addresses. These meetings were not held to advertise the New York Conference, but to emphasize the work of missions; as part of the movement of which the conference in New York is but an incident.



PURSE FOR IRISH METHODIST  
20TH CENTURY FUND.

On the 18th and 19th of this month there is to be held in Chicago a conference of Catholic Colleges. It is the second to be held, and its purpose is to bring Roman Catholic educational institutions into closer affiliation with each other and with the Catholic University at Washington. Above one hundred institutions will be represented by the foremost Catholic educators, and subjects to be discussed include uniformity of freshman examinations, the elective system of studies, the place of modern languages in the curriculum, the length and scope of the religious influence, the development of character in students, etc.

Unitarian parents have long chafed under the necessity of sending their boys, when small, to sectarian institutions, there to be taught, as they uniformly allege, the tenets of the sect in control. Next October there is to be opened, on the Hudson a few miles above New York City, a high grade school for boys that is to be under distinctively Unitarian control and influence. A splendid estate has been given outright, and funds aggregating \$100,000 have been raised. The principal of it is to be the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, the last pastor but one of All Souls' Unitarian Church, New York. The chief benefactor of the enterprise is Mrs. Francis R. Hackley.

## TOPICS OF THE HOUR.\*

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES COMPILED BY C. H. HASTINGS.

[NOTE.—The purpose of these bibliographies is to help the average reader and student to select from the mass of books and articles upon important current topics that which will be of most use to him. The references are not compiled to meet the demands of specialists, although the works of specialists will be freely included, if they are to the point and printed in English. The TOPIC SUBDIVISIONS are intended to aid in both analytical and coöperative study. The names immediately following each "topic subdivision" are those of authors in the alphabetical list below, whose books and articles are of especial value for that phase of the topic. But other books and articles in the list may be of some value for the same phase. Users of the bibliography are therefore advised to read the list entire.]

### VII.—WOMAN'S CLUBS.\*

INTRODUCTORY.—The increase and development of woman's clubs in the English speaking countries is admitted to be one of the striking social movements of the latter half of the century. The figures for the United States in 1898 show thirty state federations, representing 2,110 clubs, with an aggregate membership of 132,023. In England the movement is nearly as pronounced. The exhibit of the literary and practical activities of the clubs, as shown by Mrs. Croly and Mrs. Henrotin and by programs of clubs examined, shows that the subjects studied by the clubs and the work undertaken by them are of the highest importance. It would seem that a movement which has assumed such large proportions and which inculcates study as one of its chief tenets should itself be worthy of study. Mrs. Croly's work covers the general subject of clubs in the United States quite satisfactorily and there are many magazine articles which discuss some phase of the movement. But there is plenty of room left for original analytical study along lines suggested by Mrs. Henrotin's first article as given in the topic subdivisions below. The first subdivision can be covered by reading Mrs. Croly's book alone. But one who wishes to handle any of the others satisfactorily must be patient and have time for doing literary patchwork. For the study of topic subdivisions 7 to 12, a collection of the reports of state federations and local clubs would be invaluable. The compiler has heard of no such collection for the United States. Great indebtedness to Mrs. Charles Henrotin is hereby acknowledged for access to reports of clubs, suggestions as to literature, and other information.

TOPIC SUBDIVISIONS.—1. History of the Woman's Club Movement in the United States. (Croly, Miller.)

2. History of the Woman's Club Movement in Great Britain. (Aberdeen, Amos, Anstruth, Burdett-Coutts, Forster, Hill, Jeune, Lloyd.)

3. Woman's Clubs in Continental Europe—causes of backwardness. (Boyle, Melegari, Russell, Schmahl, Stanton.)

4. Organization of Clubs in the United States—local, state, general federation, national council, international council. (Croly, Dickinson, Henrotin—1, 2, Parker.)

5. Membership of the Clubs—do they incline to democracy or aristocracy? (Croly, Growth, Henrotin—1.)

6. Nature and Character of the Literary Work at the Meetings. (Croly, Gaffaney, General, Growth, Illinois, Low, Whiting.)

7. Work in Promoting Education—including Manual Training and Domestic Science. (Croly, Crozier, General, German, Henrotin—1, Illinois, National—1, Sewall, Townsend.)

8. Work in Promoting Art and Aesthetics. (Croly, General, Henrotin—1, Illinois, Sewall.)

9. Work in Promoting Civic Improvement. (Civic, Croly, General, Henrotin, Illinois, Sewall.)

10. Work in Promoting the Welfare of Women and Children. (Croly, Federation, General, Henrotin—1, Illinois, Sewall.)

11. Work in Promoting Public Health and Public Morals. (Croly, General, Henrotin—1, Illinois, Sewall.)

12. Work in Promoting Other Charitable and Philanthropic Activities. (Croly, General, Henrotin—1, Illinois, National—1, Sewall, Wallach.)

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\* In this series, the following bibliographies have been published: 1. The Philippine Problem, 30: 17, October, 1899. 2. England and the South African Problem, 30: 129, November, 1899. 3. Trusts, 30: 237, December, 1899. 4. The Higher Criticism, 30: 356, January, 1900. 5. Woman Labor and Child Labor, 30: 463, February, 1900. 6. College, Social and University Settlements, 30: 571, March, 1900.



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## THE TWENTIETH CENTURY THANK-OFFERING MOVEMENT.

BY STEPHEN J. HERBEN.



VARIOUS religious bodies in this country and abroad have seized upon the closing of one century and the opening of another as the "psychological moment" in which to organize and carry on to a successful conclusion a general movement for their material and spiritual betterment. This new "cause," which has come to be known as the "Twentieth Century Movement," had its rise in England, and possessing the British characteristic of expansion, has spread throughout the world. It had its inception in the mind of the Hon. Robert W. Perks, M. P., of London, a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and one of its ablest, most generous and devoted sons. The unique scheme was launched in 1898, at the conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church held in Hull under the presidency of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

The proposition as outlined by Mr. Perks and adopted by the Wesleyan conference, in preparation for the unequalled opportunities that will invite the activities of the church in the new century, and to properly discharge these anticipated duties and responsibilities, involves two things. First, the holding of special services of thanksgiving and dedication on the first day of the new century, and to present on that day in each church of the denomination a complete roll of church members and adherents by whom the roll shall have been signed. It is proposed, in the second place, that each name on the roll,—and it is expected that there will be one million signatures,—shall represent a gift of one guinea (five dollars and twenty-five cents), the free offering of the signer of the roll.

This million guineas is to be devoted, one-half to the erection and enlargement of churches, missions and schools in cities, towns and villages. Of the other half, \$500,000 is to go to home missions, and \$500,000 to foreign missions. Additional homes for orphan children are to be erected with \$250,000, and the sum of \$1,250,000 is to go into a great building in London, which will serve as the center of English Methodism in its social, literary and evangelistic aspects.

When this bold scheme of "A million

guineas from a million Methodists" was unfolded to the conference there were not a few doubting Thomases who looked upon it as too absurd for consideration; but it finally won its way, and was immediately launched. The response it elicited was as startling as the proposition itself. Great meetings held in London and other large and influential centers brought the scheme to public attention, and it was not long before the "Historic Roll" held scores of names of men and women high in social and political station who are identified with other churches than the Wesleyan. The work of the fund has been thoroughly organized, and as a result the returns up to the first of March, 1900, show that over 800,000 guineas have been pledged; over \$1,000,000 has already been paid in, and it is confidently expected that by the next meeting of the Wesleyan conference in July the entire million guineas will have been subscribed.

One of the most remarkable features of this movement is the celerity with which other bodies have imitated the English Wesleyans. The Irish Methodists immediately put out a scheme for 50,000 guineas "for the extension of Christ's kingdom in the new century," and when a gentleman offered 2,000 guineas on certain conditions, the sum asked for was increased to 52,000 guineas. This money will undoubtedly be forthcoming, —47,500 guineas having been pledged already,—and will be used in home mission work in Ireland, in the support of street preaching, colportage work, and church extension, and in the establishment of a children's home for orphans. Something will be laid aside for foreign missions, and for the support of superannuated ministers.

The Baptists of England are raising a twentieth century fund of one million pounds sterling which will be employed in evangelization, church erection, and the support of certain benevolent enterprises. A Baptist church house is to be erected also, and the names of subscribers of ten shillings and upwards are to be inscribed on a historic roll and preserved in this house. This fund will close at the end of next March. Dr. Guinness Rogers has exploited a plan in behalf of the English Congregationalists which contem-

plates the raising of 500,000 guineas in subscriptions of at least one guinea per member, while the United Free Methodist Church of England, a body of about 100,000 members, is engaged in an effort to secure a like amount.

Australia has welcomed the idea with remarkable cordiality, and various modifications of the original Wesleyan proposition are on foot. The Presbyterian Church in New South Wales, whose centenary corresponds with the close of the nineteenth century, will raise a large fund for the benefit of different church enterprises and education. The New Zealand Methodists are vigorously prosecuting a plan which includes the enrolment of every person connected with the circuits, and their division into groups of fifties. At the head of each group will be a captain who will undertake to communicate with each of the fifty and report to the superintendent. For those who do not feel able to give one pound, and yet wish to contribute and have their names inscribed on the "Twentieth Century Historic Roll," "guinea cards" are provided—rules with spaces for twelve names and twenty-one months. By collecting one penny a month from twelve persons, the holder of the card will be able to present the guinea on the first week of the new century.

Mr. Perks's startling scheme has not staggered his coreligionists on this continent, by any means, but has stimulated them to do quite as well as their friends across the sea. One of the first of the Methodist bodies on this side of the water to inaugurate the "twentieth century movement" was the Methodist Church of Canada, which, through its general conference of 1898, proposed a fund of \$1,000,000. The scheme was launched early in October of last year, the pace having been set by a great meeting in Metropolitan Church, Toronto, at which \$250,000 was pledged by the Methodist churches of that city. On October 8, 1899, the plan was presented simultaneously in every Methodist pulpit in Canada, and within about two months over one-half of the entire sum asked for was pledged, one church in Toronto,—Sherbourne Street,—having subscribed \$100,000. The Canadian Methodists have a historic roll on which the names of subscribers are to be enrolled. This fund will be devoted to education, missions, the liquidation of church debts and the support of superannuated ministers. It is stated that the movement among Canadian Methodists is reaching every part of Canada, and is proving a great spiritual benediction to the

givers, especially to those people who can contribute to the cause only through much self-denial; and in many places a profound religious awakening has ensued. Laymen are conspicuous in leading the movement in Canada, being the most liberal contributors to the fund as well as the most energetic in its promotion.

In November, 1898, at their semi-annual meeting, the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church formulated an appeal to the ministers and members of that body, calling upon them to make a thank-offering of \$20,000,000 as an appropriate expression of gratitude to God for the abounding grace and mercies which have characterized the entire history of the denomination. This sum, which is to be subscribed and paid by January 1, 1902, is understood to be "over and above all ordinary contributions for the maintenance and spread of the kingdom of Christ." One-half of it is recommended to be given for the benefit of universities, theological seminaries, colleges, and other schools; and one-half for hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, and other charitable institutions of the church and for the payment of debts on various church properties. The cause of city evangelization and the interests of the superannuated ministers will also receive substantial aid from this fund.

This appeal has met with a cordial response, and the church is being thoroughly organized to bring about the desired result. Already many munificent gifts have been made to educational and philanthropic institutions, while hundreds of thousands of dollars have been provided for church debts. Many of the colleges and seminaries have seized the opportunity to increase their endowments, and the established benevolent agencies of the church have entered upon a vigorous campaign for the improvement of their financial condition. As an indication of the temper of the church in regard to this movement it may be stated that already considerably more than \$5,000,000 has been secured toward the twenty millions. Those who are in close contact with the movement are sanguine that the entire amount will have been pledged and paid within the time specified.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South will raise a fund of \$1,500,000 which is to be devoted toward strengthening its schools and colleges, and to other enterprises of that church. Over one-half of the amount asked for has been subscribed, not counting some large gifts from persons outside of the

denomination; and the remainder will be forthcoming before the time for receiving subscriptions expires.

The Methodist Protestant Church has not had a meeting of its general conference since Mr. Perks proposed his scheme, and the various boards of that church have been reluctant to inaugurate any plan for a twentieth century fund; but action will probably be taken by the approaching general conference and pushed with energy. One of the causes for which it is proposed to raise \$20,000 is a book store and headquarters building in Baltimore. The plan of the African Methodist Episcopal Church contemplates securing a fund of \$600,000, of which \$100,000 is to go to missions, \$200,000 to church extension, \$100,000 to colleges and universities, and \$200,000 to theological seminaries.

Among several other denominations the plan has been introduced with success. The Brethren (Tunker) Church is raising \$100,000, one-half of which will be used for the endowment of a college, one-quarter for missions and one-quarter for a publication house. The scheme adopted by the Canadian Presbyterian general assembly involves a fund of \$1,000,000 which is to consist of two parts: one of \$600,000, to be known as the common fund, for the missionary, educational, and benevolent work of the church; the other of \$400,000, for the discharging of debts on church property. The Cumberland Presbyterian general assembly has issued an appeal

for \$1,000,000 for the endowment of the educational institutions of the denomination. At the last general assembly of the Presbyterian Church (North) a committee consisting of six ministers and five elders was appointed "to report to the next general assembly as to the best method of fitly celebrating the close of the nineteenth and the opening of the twentieth century." In addition to these religious bodies, various others have adopted and put into operation modifications of the original idea.

It should be stated that while the financial and material improvement of the churches has a conspicuous place in these different plans, this is not their exclusive or highest purpose. The supreme desire and hope of these churches is that a deep and widespread religious awakening will accompany the offering of gifts. In many places this result has ensued, especially where the benefactions of the people have been associated with self-sacrifice. In no case has the spiritual element of this movement been ignored or relegated to an inferior place, but the people have been exhorted to rally to the support of the causes with which their respective churches are identified, out of sincere gratitude for the blessings that have been bestowed upon them through the Supreme Gift of the Divine Father.

"Long, long centuries  
Agone, One walked the earth; His life  
A seeming failure;  
Dying, He gave the world a gift  
That will outlast eternities."

## EASTER.

The lily-life that last year made the altars sweet  
Descended, as it seemed, to clay;  
New-risen, it proclaims in loveliness complete  
Its resurrection-day.

A sound of wings returns with newness of the leaf,  
And happiness in song expressed;  
We listen and forget that for a season brief  
We had the empty nest.

If the dear life of earth so sweetly may survive,  
Untouched by dying of the year,  
How greatly shall the human soul be found alive  
Beyond the mortal sphere!

—Alice E. Hanscom.



## THE EXPANSION OF ONE AMERICAN FAMILY.

BY JAMES R. JOY.

**H** E founder, Thomas' Joy, came over from England as a young, unmarried man of twenty-five, with his fortune to make. He settled in Boston, married the daughter of a bay pilot and Indian trader, and begat sons and daughters, whose births and baptisms, marriages and deaths, are written in the records of the town and church, and (fortunately for the genealogist) printed in the

350.) He was a resolute, outspoken and independent man from first to last, and his litigious spirit makes the Suffolk court files rich picking for the family historian and the student of sociology who cares to know what commodities were purchased for supplying the larder and wardrobe of a colonist. He died at Hingham, Massachusetts, twelve miles from Boston, where he had long owned lands and mills, and where his children had settled.

Thomas' will serve as a typical specimen of the New England pioneer. Of his ten children, six were sons, and of these at least three are still represented by living descendants now in the eighth or ninth generation from the emigrant ancestor. The student of social history will perhaps be interested in the rough charts which show how his posterity have dispersed over the continent. We will confine our attention principally to the progeny of Samuel,<sup>1</sup> the eldest son. He was born in Boston, while his parents were still young, assisted his father in his business, married a Hingham girl (1668) and died two years later, leaving an infant son, Samuel,<sup>2</sup> to perpetuate his line.

The widow married an up-country man, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, on the Merri-mac, who trained his stepson to his own craft of caulking vessels. There Samuel<sup>3</sup> lived out a long life. Three of his married sons, Jeremiah,<sup>4</sup> Edmund,<sup>5</sup> and Benjamin,<sup>6</sup> remained in Salisbury, but their brother Samuel,<sup>7</sup> while working in a New Hampshire shipyard, won the heart of the owner's daughter, and settled with her on a farm at Oyster River, then a parish of Dover, New Hampshire, but soon to be the town of Durham, of which he was an original incorporator. Four generations have brought us to 1750, and the great-great-grandchildren of the emigrant have not yet left the tidewater region.

The subdivisions of the stock are so numerous after the fifth generation that it will be difficult to follow them, without the aid of a diagram.

A study of the diagram and Chart I. reveals that it was not until the seventh generation that the family began to spread abroad. The fifth and sixth show slight wanderings

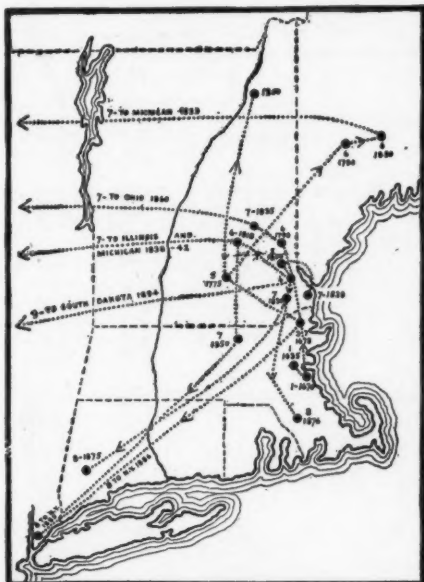


CHART I.

Showing dispersion of descendants of an early settler of New England (Boston, 1635). To avoid crowding, the families of the eldest branch only are indicated. The generation is denoted by a number.

precious "Report of the Boston Record Commissioners."

The emigrant prospered at his trade of carpentry, built houses, bridges, wharves, and warehouses, joined the "Artillery Company" (now the "Ancient and Honorable"), and crowned his career by designing and building the Boston town house (1657-60), the first secular public building in New England (CHAUTAUQUAN, January, 1900, p.



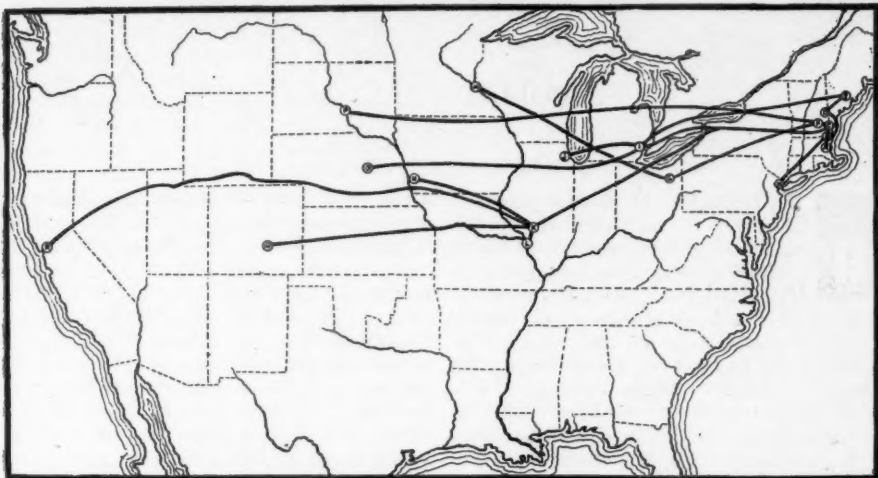


CHART II.

Showing westward movement of descendants of an early settler of New England (Boston, 1635). The numbers denote generations from the emigrant.

A—Boston, Mass., 1st and 2nd generations, 1635.	J—Chicago, Ill., 7th	generations, 1850.
B—Salisbury, Mass., 3rd and 7th	K—Alton, Ill., 7th, 8th and 9th	“ 1838.
C—Durham, N. H., 4th and 9th	L—St. Louis, Mo., 8th	“ 1876.
D—Raymond, N. H., 5th and 6th	M—Minneapolis, Minn., 8th and 9th	“ 1876.
E—Hollowell, Me., 6th	N—Council Bluffs, Iowa, 8th	“ 1880.
F—New Durham, N. H., 6th and 9th	O—Fremont, Neb., 8th	“ 1854.
G—Ravenna, Ohio, 7th	P—Chamberlain, S. Da., 9th and 10th	“ 1890.
H—New York, N. Y., 8th	Q—Pueblo, Col., 8th	“ 1885.
I—Detroit, Mich., 7th and 8th	R—San Francisco, Cal., 8th	“ 1880.

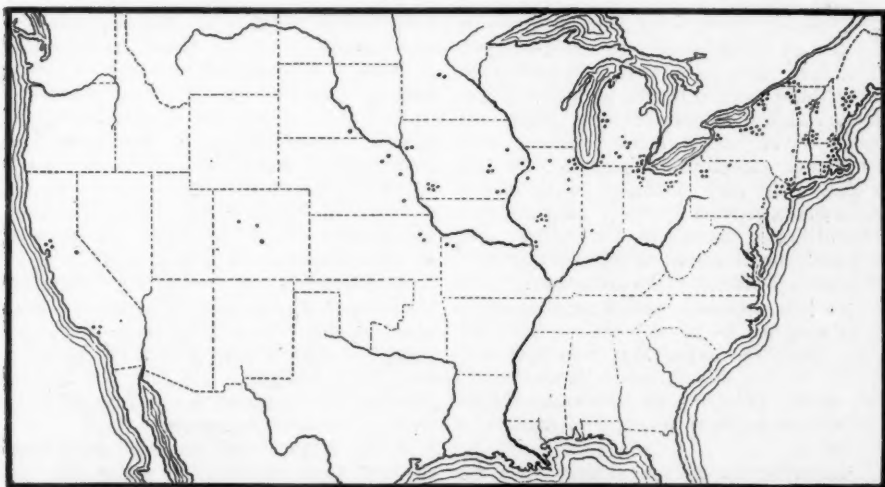


CHART III.

Showing present distribution of descendants of a New England colonist of 1635 in the lines of his three married sons.

## COLLEGE SLANG.

BY EUGENE H. BABBITT.

(Columbia University, New York City.)



**D**ICTIONARY of student language is about to be published by the American Dialect Society. It represents work which has been going on for three years, with the coöperation of over a hundred persons at various institutions, and, while no such work can be complete, it undoubtedly gives as good an idea of the American student language today as is possible for a first attempt. Nothing complete of the kind has been published since 1858, and many changes have taken place in our student world since then.

The language of any particular class of persons is a picture of their mental life. Just in proportion as they have occupations, manners of living, and ways of thinking that differ from those of the community at large, so will their language show corresponding differences.

A good example of such a class is the body of students at our colleges and in schools of the college type in the matter of student life, as the endowed academies and some of the scientific schools. It may be assumed that most readers of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* are familiar with the general features of life at such places. It is a healthy, hearty, very *live* sort of life, especially on the intellectual side; for those who enter it must stand tests which mean trained mental ability in certain lines, and the number of those within who have not a respectable minimum of such ability is small enough to be ignored. This life is seen to the best advantage in the old colleges and academies for male students, who live entirely or largely in dormitories; such institutions as Amherst or the Phillips academies, for instance. The more nearly other institutions approach this type, the more likely they are to develop such a life; still there are other types that have their own special lines of differentiation from the outside world, chief among which are the co-educational colleges which now outnumber the others.

Of course the college student uses the same language, in general, as his brother who does not go to college, including probably a considerable number of colloquialisms which may be classed as slang; i. e., figurative

expressions which are not recognized as part of the literary language. Now, the student is likely to have in circulation most of the slang current among all persons of his age, and he may have some which is peculiar to students, or even to particular institutions. The latter, of course, belongs to a discussion of student language, but the former does not, except in so far as it presents distinctive features. It does this to some extent. There is a certain style, or flavor, so to speak, in general slang as heard among students, which one accustomed to it misses in outsiders. It comes from the higher average of mental alertness and quickness of comprehension among students. It may be described as a better taste in the use of slang, if one may use the term; a seizing of what is really effective metaphor, and less of a tendency to use what is merely grotesque. Furthermore, the high average of mental alertness allows more daring metaphor to be used, and there is a tendency to carry this to an extent which reminds one of Shakespeare's young men, or in extreme cases finds parallels in the Norse skalds. For instance, the term *nigger heaven* (in a theater) is well known and has a patness which keeps it alive in common parlance. Some students extend this into *Ethiopian paradise*. It is said of an eccentric person that he has "wheels in his head." The student goes on and calls said head a *bicycle factory*. A good-looking young negress is a *charcoal lily*. At the college commons the request is heard to "drive the *heifer* this way." This means to pass the smaller sized milk-pitcher. From the same place comes, as an instance of slang only possible in the student environment, *semi-weekly review* for the hash, or *Hercules* for the butter. To say of a long walk that it is "as much as a *para-sang*," or that a person who has gained a point over another "got into him several *parasangs*," appeals with excellent effect to one who has read Xenophon.

A few such things as these have been selected from hundreds of words sent in, which seemed to have no especial student use; the others have been unsparingly eliminated, leaving only such as seemed representative. The bulk of the vocabulary is



made up of terms which belong specifically to the college life. In a study of these it is well to make certain groups of ideas, each pertaining to a certain side of student life.

The first of these would naturally be the vocabulary of the regular academic work — the preparation and reciting of lessons, the details of attendance, examinations, admission, graduation, etc. In this line there is a very instructive analogy between the student body and the human body. The normal internal functions of the latter go on unconsciously, and we have for them only the most general terms, which are seldom used at that; but any derangement generally makes itself felt at once, and the popular vocabulary for diseases and aches and pains of all sorts is very extensive. So too the exact technical terms which physicians have for the normal functions are used chiefly by the physicians, though some of them are well enough understood by most people. In the colleges the ordinary routine of study and recitation goes on in a thoroughly healthy way, without being much talked about outside of the times and places where it is in the regular order. Some of the technical terms are understood by the general public, and are the ordinary dictionary words for the ideas which they express. Such are the names of the classes — *freshman*, *sophomore*, etc.; *commencement*, *term*, *condition*, *curriculum*, *matriculate*, *thesis*, *pass-mark*, *honors*. Other words used by the students more or less generally are not dictionary words, but well enough understood outside; such as *to grind*, *bone*, *plug*, or *poll* in the sense of "to study hard"; a *rush* or a *sail* for a successful recitation or examination, or a *flunk* or *fizzle* for a poor one; a *drop*, *snap*, or *sprung* examination for one without previous notice. The words for irregularities appear to be numerous and prominent in about the degree to which the offense which they characterize is against the moral sense of the student body, a sense which is extremely acute, for

the average moral tone among students is very high. They are in this respect, as well as intellectually, a picked body.\*

Of the three forms of immorality which appear most prominently, the first is the seeking of a royal road to learning by means of what is called in some of the dictionaries a *pony*; i.e., a literal translation. Various words are used for this convenient article; *horse* is probably more common than *pony*; *animal*, *bicycle* and *wheel* are recent variations; to use it is *to ride*, though all the nouns are used as verbs (e.g., *to horse out* a lesson). A shelf of such books is a *stable*, and a gathering of students *to ride* together is a *race-course*. Using translations is not looked upon with great disfavor by students; if, however, a student uses unfair means in an examination, he fears the public opinion of the students as well as of the faculty. *To crib* is probably the most common word for this offense. The old word at Yale, *to skin*, is also used to some extent at other places. The noun *crib* is used for any means or appliance of the kind, such as notes on paper or the cuffs or other convenient places. Some have special names, such as a *panorama* or *winder*, a long strip of paper rolled on two pencils, which can be made to contain a great deal of reading matter in small space. Its use, by the way, is not confined to examinations; stories cut from periodicals are arranged in this way to alleviate the tedium of compulsory church attendance.

The offense which brings the most withering scorn from fellow-students is one not recognized by the faculty, but from the sturdy American standpoint it may be conceived as a violation of a higher moral law than the other two. The underlying principle is the same — the substitution of something else for honest work — but the means appear more despicable, because more insidious. The offense is the gaining of an undeserved good opinion by flattery and personal deference to instructors, and thus getting

\*This is probably the place to protest against the popular idea that college students are a noisy, idle, brutal set, whose time is mostly spent in football, hazing, and carousing. There are those who spend too much time in such ways, and make other mistakes in minor morals, and possibly there are some perverted ideas of honor prevalent among students. But the average American college student, as I know him from more than a thousand specimens who have been in my classes, is superior in seriousness of purpose, honest steadfastness of application, cleanness of living, and all that goes to make up real moral character, to the average member of any set of young men out of college from families of the same position as those of the students. It is hard for immoral young men to get into college, and still harder to stay in. A large part of the

popular reputation of college students has been made for them by outsiders. There is always about a large college a "fringe" of men often tutoring for admission, who know some of the regular students and go with them, and always contribute to disorder when they get a chance.

After intercollegiate games in New York, it was customary to allow the members of the winning college to do about as they pleased in the streets and theaters of the city in the evening. One year, however, when the city was having one of its occasional spasms of reform, the police had stricter orders, and about a hundred men wearing the Princeton colors spent the night in the lock-up. In the morning it appeared that over half of them were "townies" who had donned the colors for the sake of the license thus obtained. Thus reputations are made.

good marks under false pretenses. To *supe*, *swipe*, and *boot-lick* are some of the many words used for this practice.

Regular attendance at college exercises is, of course, explicitly or implicitly required. Non-attendance is generally known as a *cut*, though other words are in use. A *bolt* or *adjournment* is the execution of an unwritten law which generally prevails, to the effect that if an instructor is five minutes late he shall find empty benches. This sometimes involves the use of back stairs or fire-escapes.

The fact that work is a serious matter is shown by words like *bummer* and *bull*, applied to the man who wastes your time by prolonged calls when you want to work; by the custom of *sporting the oak*, or the answer "busy" to a knock; and by the term *time-eater* for a course requiring much study.

Class rivalry is still intense, though the old manifestation of it in hazing is dying out somewhat. Still the annual *cane rush* or *spree* is general, and many customs, more or less local, keep up the spirit. An amusing example is shown by the use of the word *fruit* at Yale. The *fruit* of a freshman is the tag of the shirt where the laundry mark is usually placed; the sophomores endeavor to remove these *vi et armis*, and preserve them for trophies as Indians did scalps.

Dormitory life furnishes some special words. To *yell up* a student by shouting his name under his window is an instance; also to *stack* or *pack* a room, i.e., to enter it by stealth or force and put the contents into a state of chaos, without damaging them in any way. The care-takers generally have some local name: *goody* at Harvard, *Venus* (plural *Veni*), or *Amazon* in several places, *sweep* at Yale, etc.

Athletic sports give some terms which are used in a figurative sense, though perhaps none of these are confined to the colleges: *play ball*, as an equivalent of "go ahead"; *fall on the ball*, with much the same meaning; to *get onto one's curves*, to fathom his plans; to *spike*, to get an advantage by foul means, etc.

Societies play a large part in the social life of many colleges. They give us names like *Thete*, *Deke*, etc., for members of Greek letter societies, *odds* for a non-society man, who is also known as a *barb*, *anti-frat* or *neutral*; the verbs to *rush*, *run*, and *cul-*

*tivate*, in the sense of selecting and taking in new members; *Sheeny* for a member of a society with a Hebrew motto, etc.

Finally, the custom of co-education gives a large and sometimes amusing vocabulary. From the institutions for females alone only a few terms came which were not in vogue elsewhere. These are all words pertaining to eating, with one exception, *swain*, from a girls' boarding-school, meaning a male acquaintance. But the institutions for both sexes give many words, most of them, of course, referring to the tendency of young people to fall in love and get married, which manifests itself wherever they may be, perhaps no more in college than elsewhere.

The female student is known as a *co-ed*. This word serves as noun and adjective; the verb to *co-educate* means to converse with a person of the opposite sex.

*Hen* is a common term for the female student. It is used in various compounds, such as *hen-medic* for a female medical student, *hen-roost* for a dormitory for women (*quail* and *quail-roost* are common variations); at Cornell, Sage College is the name of the women's dormitory, and an inmate is a *sage-hen*, while a male student who calls there frequently is a *sage-rooster*. *Calico* or *calic* is a sort of generic term for the female sex and is used in various connections; e.g., to *take calic* is to escort a lady to a place of entertainment or social function; a *calico course* is a course which is much attended by "hens," or in which their presence makes the social element prominent; this term is also used figuratively for a flirtation or love affair more or less serious. A *co-educational walk* is one made of two planks with rough stones between, far enough apart to prevent too close proximity of two persons using them. A cushioned window-seat (or sometimes a hammock) is known as a *spoon-holder*. A *cottage course* is the term used when a young couple leave college, before graduation, to get married.

It is, of course, impossible within the limits of an article like this to do full justice to the subject, but I hope that these brief notes will give a pleasant glimpse of college life to those who do not know it from the inside, and a pleasant reminder of college days to the many old collegians who read THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

## THE EVOLUTION OF COMIC ART.

BY GUSTAV KOBÉ.



HIGH is the older of human emotions? Did man first weep or laugh? The pessimist would answer that he wept for sorrow at being created; the cynic would say that he laughed at the absurdity of it all.

However, so far as the nations have expressed themselves in art, laughter and tears seem to be about equally ancient. The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans may not have had a *Punch*, *Life*, *Puck*, *Fliegende Blätter* or *Journal pour Rire*, but their frescoes and statues show they had a keen sense of the ridiculous at times healthy, at others degenerate.

It has been the same through all ages. With modern nations as with the ancients, comic art has in certain epochs become ribald. There is another curious similarity between the comic art of all ages in the subjects made jest of. The mother-in-law figures in the most ancient frescoes and in the latest number of *Puck* which I have before me. Then as now it was also the province of the comic artist to ridicule public men, politics, the foibles of women. Egyptian comic art, especially, directed its shaft at the last. Gavarni the discoverer of "Les Fourbours de Femmes!" Evolution in comic art? Has there really been an evolution?



AN EGYPTIAN CARICATURE.

Yes, but in manner and workmanship rather than in matter.

The ancient draughtsman was more direct, broader, and coarser than the comic artist of today. But by today I do not mean the modern era or even this century as a whole, but a more limited period. For in its highest expression comic art now is refined and beautiful — it being the scene, the situation, or the subject which amuses; not the gro-

tesqueness of the figures or the coarseness of the suggestion. Antiquity may have had Hogarths, or even Nasts and Kepplers: but it required the nineteenth century to produce a Du Maurier or a Gibson.

The most ancient expressions of comic art represent animals performing offices usually assigned to human beings. Drawings of this kind have been found in ancient Egyptian remains and in Pompeii. To a certain extent this fashion in comic art exists to this day. A certain American political party is still symbolized by its opponents by the picture of a donkey, and it is still a common caricaturists' trick to put heads of well-known politicians upon animal bodies.



FOUND ON THE WALL OF THE GARRISON QUARTERS — POMPEII.

An early Egyptian drawing shows a lion seated on a throne receiving from a fox, which is impersonating a high priest, an offering of a goose and a fan. Egyptian scholars have suggested that this probably is a burlesque upon some well-known ceremonial picture of the day. An ass and a lion singing, while accompanying themselves upon a phorminx and a harp, is another Egyptian caricature. Can it be a hit at ancient representations of opera or a possible shot at the encore nuisance?

During the excavations at Pompeii, the buildings supposed to have been the barracks of the Roman garrison were found covered with caricatures.

One of the few Greek caricatures which have come down to us is a fling at the Delphic oracle and is engraved on a large vessel of the kind used by the Greeks and Romans for vinegar. It shows Apollo as a quack doctor, with his outfit, standing on his platform, up the steps of which a man, blind and lame, is struggling to consult him. Apollo is pulling him up by the head while a friend pushes from the rear. There are spectators to the scene — nymphs on Parnassus and a

human figure below, who seems to be a sort of manager of the show.

In the middle ages most of the comic art seems to have been put, curiously enough, into church ornamentation; and it is remarkable to find in the most venerable piles shockingly sacrilegious decorations. In one of the



ENGLISH CARICATURE  
OF AN IRISHMAN  
A. D. 1280.

great cathedrals of Europe these so transcended the bounds of decency as now defined that in spite of their value as art relics they have been destroyed by the church authorities.

On some English parchments dating from six or seven centuries ago, a number of caricatures, evidently drawn by the record clerks for their amusement, have been discovered. One of these is the Englishman's idea of an Irishman and dates from 1280. The caricatures of the period of the Reformation were mostly religious

and are aimed at Luther, the Pope, and other leaders on both sides. The Puritan period, too, has its distinct caricature, mostly of a religious order. There are, however, several of another kind, though they are applicable to the troublous happenings of the time. Cruel Prince Rupert (1647) is represented as a wolf with eagle's claws, and the attempt of Charles II. to enlist the aid of the Scots and to place himself through them upon the throne of England is amusingly satirized in a caricature of the year 1651, in which the king is represented with his nose to a grindstone which a Scot named Jockey is turning:

"I, Jocke, a the stone of all your plots,  
For n: faster than the turne-coat Scots."

Hogarth has given his own name to his period, the Hogarthian. But to do full justice to this artist would require a book. John Law's South Sea bubble was one of the first objects of his satire and in the long series of pictures which he drew, almost every social and political foible and vice of his day is ruthlessly held up to scorn. From this period dates the amusing drawing, "Antiquaries Puzzled," which doubtless suggested to Dickens the scene in "Pickwick" in which the stone commemorative of Bill Stumps is discovered. The antique looking inscription on the stone in the Hogarthian drawing reads, when the letters are run on:

"Beneath this stone reposes Claud Coster, tripe seller of Impington, as doth his consort Jane."

During the French Revolution many caricatures were produced by French artists, among the best being a drawing dated 1792 and entitled "Rare Animals: or the Transfer of the Royal Family from the Tuileries to the Temple." Pathetic as this caricature may now appear in the light of subsequent history, it is in itself extremely amusing. The different members of the royal family are capitably characterized both in feature and in the animal and bird shapes on which their heads have been placed. Another French caricature of this period shows a monkey addressing a flock of geese and turkeys: "Dear objects of my care," says the monkey, "I have assembled you to ascertain with what sauce you want to be eaten." "But we don't want to be eaten at all." "You are departing from the question," is the monkey's rejoinder. It is evident that there is nothing left to the birds save a choice of death.

The early examples of comic art in this country are rare. One does not usually associate Benjamin Franklin's name with art, yet he was the first American caricaturist or comic artist. In 1754 he devised the picture of a snake severed into eight pieces, representing as many colonies. Out of the ser-



CHARLES II. AND THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANS, 1651.

pent's mouth issued a scroll calling upon the colonies to unite, fight and conquer. The title of the drawing was "Join or Die." In 1776 this device became a common heading for newspapers and handbills. It is interesting to note that Franklin was an intimate friend of Hogarth and that the English artist's last act was to draw up a rough draft of an answer to a letter he had just received from Franklin.

Franklin's best known comic cartoon is



dated London, 1774, and represents Britannia as the trunk of a woman's body from which the limbs, Great Britain's American colonies, have been severed. The cartoon is really more gruesome than comic.

We incline to the belief that lack of respect for public men is something modern and most of us no doubt believe that George Washington lived, hedged around by an air of sanctity in the eyes of his fellow citizens. Yet he did not escape severe political attacks and even charges of corrupt motives; and the lampoonist's pencil was often sharpened to be used against him. When he came to New York to be inaugurated as first president of the United States, a caricature appeared entitled "The Entry." It represented Washington riding upon an ass and held in the arms of his valet, while Colonel David Humphreys, his aid and secretary, led the ass, singing meanwhile:

"The glorious time has come to pass  
When David shall conduct an ass."

The removal of the federal capital from New York to Philadelphia was also the occasion of several cartoons. The removal was largely attributed to Senator Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, who had large real estate holdings in the Quaker City. One cartoon

shows the senator carrying away Federal Hall on his broad shoulders while members of the House of Representatives and Senate are crowding the windows and giving vent to various feelings. In the distance on the roof of the Paulus Hook ferry house (now Jersey



RARE ANIMALS, OR THE TRANSFER OF THE ROYAL FAMILY FROM THE TUILERIES TO THE TEMPLE. CHAMPFLEURY, 1792.

City) the devil is beckoning to Morris and calling out: "This way, Bobbie."

A roughly executed cartoon, dated 1798, and entitled "Congressional Pugilists," burlesques an encounter which took place in the House of Representatives on February 15 of the year named, between Lyon and Griswold, two members from Connecticut, Lyon being armed with a cudgel and Griswold with a pair of tongs.

"He in a trice struck Griswold thrice,  
Upon his head enraged, sir;  
Who seized the tongs to ease his wrongs,  
And Lyon thus engaged, sir."

The appearance in politics of a man of such robust personality as Andrew Jackson was a signal for such activity as the cartoonists of this country had never known before. First, however, let me call attention to the extremely amusing satire on the old "Training Day," the annual militia drill, which was a train band, each man having armed and a coutered himself with whatever he possessed in the way of weapons and uniform, met and went through their evolutions in a manner which would certainly have caused the enemy to be overcome with laughter if not with fear.

Like most of the American caricatures mentioned, those of the Jacksonian period were in sheets to be nailed upon walls or handed around. They bear distinct evidence in their workmanship of having been inspired



ANTIQUARIES PUZZLED.—By Hogarth, London, 1756.

by the originators of the political cartoon in England, James Gillray and John Doyle.

Gillray had occasionally given the correct likeness of the person aimed at in the cartoon. Doyle made this his invariable practice and he was followed by his American imitators. Thus, aside from whatever element of humor they may possess, the American political cartoons are valuable as portraiture. It is an interesting fact that one of John



## JOIN or DIE

DEvised BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1754.

Doyle's most successful cartoons was inspired by the "Jim Crow" song of Thomas D. Rice, the American minstrel who went to London in 1836 and made a great hit with his song. Doyle drew a large cartoon, showing the most conspicuous English political leaders of the day, who were inclined to trim their sails to the wind, being led forward one by one by Rice at a grand ball and being taught by him to "Turn about and wheel about and jump Jim Crow."

Two of the best known Jacksonian cartoons represent Jackson "Clearing his Kitchen," a reference to the "Kitchen Cabinet"; and "Rats Leaving a Falling House." In the latter cartoon Jackson is seated in the kitchen smoking. Five rats with the heads of the members of his cabinet are making tracks for the doors, windows and other openings, while Jackson has his foot planted on the tail of one rat with Martin Van Buren's head, vainly struggling to get away.

This cartoon, which was very popular, gave rise to one of John Van Buren's bon mots which at the time had almost as wide a circulation in New York legal circles as the cartoon itself. Some one asked John Van Buren "When will your father be back in New York?" Van Buren's reply was "When the president takes off his foot."

As expressing the popular opinion that Van Buren was merely the creature of Jackson's will, we have him seated on the president's lap receiving pap from a spoon in Jackson's hand. Another satirical cartoon illustrating Van Buren's sycophancy and Jackson's character, as read through the eyes of his opponents, represents Van Buren handing him a crown and the devil placing a scepter in his hand. Jackson's attack on the United States bank formed the subject of several cartoons. In one of these Jackson, Benton, Blair, Kendall, and others, disguised as robbers, are endeavoring to break



THE "MUSTANG" TEAM.—By E. W. Clay, 1856.



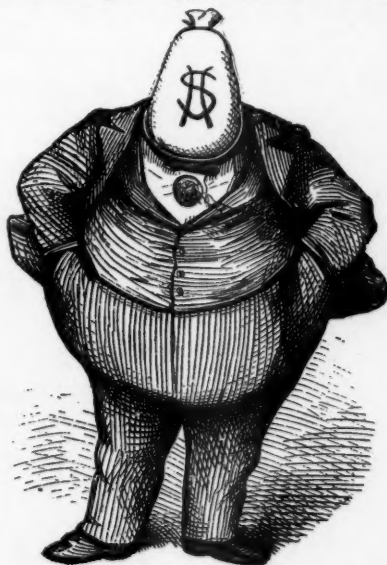
WHY DON'T YOU TAKE IT?—By Frank Beard.

in the door of the bank with a battering ram.

Several of the best Jackson cartoons are said to be the work of an English artist, E. W. Clay. Another cartoon drawn by Clay and entitled "A Boston Notion for the World's Fair" (held in New York in 1844) was aimed at the Abolitionists. It is interesting to us because it shows Uncle Sam in the attire of Benjamin Franklin, the uncle's almost invariable guise in early American cartoons. One of the earliest cartoons in which the good uncle appears in a shape somewhat resembling the present popular conception of his looks, is entitled "The Mustang Team." Fremont's sorry nag, astride which are three of the great editors of the day, Greeley, Bennett and Raymond, is approaching the union toll gate. There stands Uncle Sam very much as he is now, but minus his beard. This was one of the cartoons relating to the campaign of 1856.

The reference to Uncle Sam has, however, led me to anticipate somewhat. From Jackson to Fremont is rather a hop, skip and a jump. I want to call attention to a cartoon by Clay, which refers to the triangular contest, when Taylor, Cass and Van Buren were presidential candidates in 1848. The cartoon is called "Loco Foco Candidates Traveling on the Canal System." Among the figures in the boat is Marcy, who has a large patch on his trousers labeled "Fifty Cents." This detail is a hit at his close fisteness and refers to the report that, when governor of New York, he had included in a bill for traveling expenses against the state an item: "To patching trousers, 50 cents." In the cartoon Van Buren is represented as towing the boat up "Salt River."

In a capital caricature of the Pierce campaign of 1852, Marcy is covering the patch with his hand. Pierce is borne upon the shoulders of William R. King, the vice presidential candidate, while Stephen A. Douglas assists Marcy in supporting him. The like-



THE BRAINS OF THE TAMMANY RING.

—By Nast, in *Harper's Weekly*, 1871.

(Reproduced by permission of Harper & Bros.)

nesses in this cartoon are excellent. In all these American cartoons loops issuing from the lips of the person satirized represent him as saying characteristic things, and this, although most of the cartoons are graphic



LOCO FOCO CANDIDATES TRAVELLING ON THE CANAL SYSTEM.—By E. W. Clay.

enough to tell their own story. But it was found that without loops they did not take so well with the public. The fashion went out in England long before it did here. So did the issue of cartoons in separate sheets as posters or handbills.

The death knell of the separate poster was struck in England with the founding of *Punch* in 1841. Since that time the best products of English comic art, both political and social, as represented by the younger Doyle, Leech, Tenniel, and Du Maurier, have appeared in the pages of that periodical

which, surprising as the statement may seem, is to me, though an American, the best comic publication I know of. Its humor, its satire, goes to the very root of social and political shams; and if it is not as direct and immediate as the wit of our American comic periodicals, this lies in the fact that it is deeper. Beautiful as are the drawings of Charles Dana Gibson—and in his line he has no peer—the subjects of the *Punch* drawings usually strike far stronger blows at some social foible which needs reforming.

What keener satire is there on the pitiable sham and repulsive insincerity which is the basis of so-called "society" than the words under one of Du Maurier's prettiest pictures:

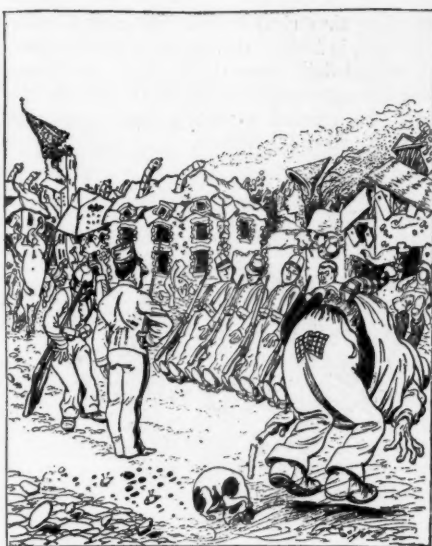


A SPLENDID SPREAD.—By Cruikshank, 1850.

"Oh, mama," exclaims an attractive little girl, "Johnny said 'damn!' Isn't it wicked?" "It's worse than wicked," is the mother's reply. "It's vulgar."

The separate cartoon did not go out of existence in this country until considerably later than in England. Its popularity began to decrease when, especially at the beginning of the Civil War, cartoons were introduced into the illustrated weeklies. Yet one of the most popular cartoons of the early days of the Civil War was Frank





## A VOICE OF THUNDER.

CORPORAL ZEPHYR (giving an order).—Attention! Carry ah-r-rms!

LIEUTENANT JERQUOT.—That's not the way. Louder, corporal! Listen to me now. CARRY AH-R-RMS!!!

(From Caran d'Ache's Album "Bric-a-Brac," Pion.)

Beard's sheet, "Why don't you take it?" The bulldog is guarding a cut of prize beef labeled "Washington" (meaning the city), bags of money, barrels of flour, corn and mess beef, and a cannon represents General Scott. But the picture explains itself.

these is neither here nor there. Its commanding position as the founder of a new feature in illustrated journalism is due to the fame achieved by the cartoons of its chief contributor, Thomas Nast. There is a certain rough vigor about Nast's work which

made it especially effective, particularly when, after the Civil War, he directed his powers as a cartoonist against the Tweed ring. The cartoons drawn by him at this time are masterpieces of pictorial invective.

About the time when comic art in America seemed to have settled down into a well-worn rut, a wholly new note was given to it by Joseph Keppler, the founder of *Puck*.

Keppler was a young artist and

actor who came here from Vienna. He had studied art in that city but had gone on the stage. During the first two years of his experience in America he was a member of a



Rex.

Ludovious.

Ludovious Rex.

CARICATURE OF LOUIS XIV.—By Thackeray.

*Harper's Weekly* took the lead in the introduction of political cartoons in illustrated newspapers. Whether it was the very first illustrated newspaper in America to print

traveling theatrical troupe. He came here in 1868 and in 1869. Having been turned down by several daily newspapers in St. Louis to which he attempted to sell some of his caricatures, he started a weekly comic paper in German called *Die Vehme*.



MR. PIPP.—By C. D. Gibson.

From "The Education of Mr. Pipp," by C. D. Gibson. Published by R. H. Russell. Copyright, 1899, by Robert Howard Russell.

The experiment was short lived, but was succeeded in 1870 by the first *Puck*, which went through one volume in German and a second volume in German and English. In 1873 Keppler came to New York where he did work for a weekly illustrated paper and again went on the stage. He began the issue of *Puck* in this city in 1876, first in German, then in German and English. In 1878 he began to draw on stone and to tint his cartoons, and from this small beginning he developed the skill in producing political, social and religious satires in color, which, looked over even today when they have lost the element of timeliness, are still striking for their point and vigor. *Puck* was well established long before Keppler died. It developed a small army of comic artists and may also be said to have developed Judge.

Still another new note was struck in American comic art with the founding of *Life*, which comes nearer *Punch* than any other American periodical. It is, however, unjust to compare *Life* with anything. It is *sui generis*. When it was first issued one of the other comic publications quizzingly asked "Is *Life* worth living?" The paper has answered that question for itself.

If it had done nothing more than produce

Charles Dana Gibson, who is not only the originator of a new style of drawing in comic art, but who through his drawing has actually originated a new and healthier type of American girl and man, the public would still owe it a debt of gratitude. There is no need for me to dwell upon the qualities or characteristics of Mr. Gibson's drawings. They speak for themselves in every issue of *Life*. I only wish to emphasize the point, which I made almost at the outset of the article, that Du Maurier and Gibson are the greatest comic artists that have ever lived, and that their drawings, while pointing a satire, are valuable in themselves for their extreme beauty. Moreover, so far as I am familiar with them, they are morally irreproachable.

This, then, is the point to which the evolution of comic art has brought us. From the often ribald expression of the ancients, which continued with some modification through succeeding ages to the present, we have



THINGS ONE WOULD RATHER HAVE EXPRESSED OTHERWISE.

FAMILY DOCTOR (TO THE SQUIRE). "Thanks for your cheque, Squire! But, my dear sir, it's far too much—far in excess of what I should have charged! I can only hope I shall have an opportunity of working it off!"  
(Du Maurier, in *Punch*, 1894.)

reached in the two artists just named the highest expression of comic art—wit without sacrifice of beauty. It is difficult to imagine the future having better in store for us. There may be imitations, but hardly improvements.

## LINCOLN'S SELF-EDUCATION.\*

BY HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE.

From the "Warner Library of the World's Best Literature," used by permission of the publishers, The International Society, New York.



ORN in 1809 and dying in 1865, Mr. Lincoln was the contemporary of every distinguished man of letters in America to the close of the war; but from none of them does he appear to have received literary impulse or guidance. He might have read, if circumstances had been favorable, a large part of the work of Irving, Bryant, Poe, Hawthorne, Emerson, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Longfellow, and Thoreau, as it came from the press; but he was entirely unfamiliar with it apparently until late in his career, and it is doubtful if even at that period he knew it well or cared greatly for it. He was singularly isolated by circumstances and by temperament from those influences which usually determine, within certain limits, the quality and character of a man's style.

And Mr. Lincoln had a style—a distinctive, individual, characteristic form of expression. In his own way he gained an insight into the structure of English, and a freedom and skill in the selection and combination of words which not only made him the most convincing speaker of his time, but which have secured for his speeches a permanent place in literature. \* \* \*

Mr. Lincoln has sometimes been called an accident, and his literary gift an unaccountable play of nature; but few men have ever more definitely and persistently worked out what was in them by clear intelligence than Mr. Lincoln, and no speaker or writer of our time has, according to his opportunities, trained himself more thoroughly in the use of English prose. Of educational opportunity in the scholastic sense, the future orator had only the slightest. He went to school "by littles," and these "littles" put together aggregated less than a year; but he discerned very early the practical uses of knowledge, and set himself to acquire it. This pursuit soon became a passion, and this deep and irresistible yearning did more for him perhaps than richer opportunities would have done. It made him a constant student, and it taught him the value of fragments of time. "He was always at the head of his class," writes one of his schoolmates, "and passed

us rapidly in his studies. He lost no time at home, and when he was not at work was at his books. He kept up his studies on Sunday, and carried his books with him to work, so that he might read when he rested from labor." "I induced my husband to permit Abe to read and study at home as well as at school," writes his stepmother. "At first he was not easily reconciled to it, but finally he too seemed willing to encourage him to a certain extent. Abe was a dutiful son to me always, and we took particular care when he was reading not to disturb him,—would let him read on and on until he quit of his own accord."

The books within his reach were few, but they were among the best. First and foremost was that collection of great literature in prose and verse, the Bible: a library of sixty-six volumes, presenting nearly every literary form, and translated at the fortunate moment when the English language had received the recent impress of its greatest masters of the speech of imagination. This literature Mr. Lincoln knew intimately, familiarly, fruitfully; as Shakespeare knew it in an earlier version, and as Tennyson knew it and was deeply influenced by it in the form in which it entered into and trained Lincoln's imagination. Then there was that wise and very human text-book of the knowledge of character and life, "Æsop's Fables"; that masterpiece of clear presentation, "Robinson Crusoe"; and that classic of pure English, "The Pilgrim's Progress." These four books—in the hands of a meditative boy, who read until the last ember went out on the hearth, began again when the earliest light reached his bed in the loft of the log cabin, who perched himself on a stump, book in hand, at the end of every furrow in the plowing season—contained the elements of a movable university.

To these must be added many volumes borrowed from more fortunate neighbors; for he had "read through every book he had heard of in that country, for a circuit of fifty miles." A history of the United States and a copy of Weem's "Life of Washington" laid the foundations of his political

\* Practical Life Series Extra.

education. That he read with his imagination as well as with his eyes is clear from certain words spoken in the Senate chamber at Trenton in 1861. "May I be pardoned," said Mr. Lincoln, "if on this occasion I mention that way back in my childhood, the earliest days of my being able to read, I got hold of a small book, such a one as few of the members have ever seen,—Weem's 'Life of Washington.' I remember all the accounts there given of the battle-fields and struggles for the liberties of the country; and none fixed themselves upon my imagination so deeply as the struggle here at Trenton, New Jersey. The crossing of the river, the contest with the Hessians, the great hardships endured at that time,—all fixed themselves on my memory more than any single Revolutionary event; and you all know, for you have all been boys, how those early impressions last longer than any others."

"When Abe and I returned to the house from work," writes John Hanks, "he would go to the cupboard, snatch a piece of corn bread, sit down, take a book, cock his legs up as high as his head, and read. We grubbed, plowed, weeded, and worked together barefooted in the field. Whenever Abe had a chance in the field while at work, or at the house, he would stop and read." And this habit was kept up until Mr. Lincoln had found both his life work and his individual expression. Later he devoured Shakespeare and Burns; and the poetry of these masters of the dramatic and lyric form, sprung like himself from the common soil, and like him self-trained and directed, furnished a kind of running accompaniment to his work and his play. What he read he not only held tenaciously, but took into his imagination and incorporated into himself. His familiar talk was enriched with frequent and striking illustrations from the Bible and "Æsop's Fables."

This passion for knowledge and for companionship with the great writers would have gone for nothing, so far as the boy's training in expression was concerned, if he had contented himself with acquisition; but he turned everything to account. He was as eager for expression as for the material of expression; more eager to write and to talk than to read. Bits of paper, stray sheets, even boards served his purpose. He was continually transcribing with his own hand thoughts or phrases which had impressed him. Everything within reach bore evidence of his passion for reading, and for writing as well. The flat sides of logs, the surface of the broad wooden shovel, every-

thing in his vicinity which could receive a legible mark was covered with his figures and letters. He was studying expression quite as intelligently as he was searching for thought. Years afterward, when asked how he had attained such extraordinary clearness of style, he recalled his early habit of retaining in his memory words or phrases overheard in ordinary conversation or met in books and newspapers, until night, meditating on them until he got at their meaning, and then translating them into his own simpler speech. This habit, kept up for years, was the best possible training for the writing of such English as one finds in the Bible and "The Pilgrim's Progress." His self-education in the art of expression soon bore fruit in a local reputation both as a talker and a writer. His facility in rhyme and essay-writing was not only greatly admired by his fellows, but awakened great astonishment, because these arts were not taught in the neighboring schools.

In speech, too, he was already disclosing that command of the primary and universal elements of interest in human intercourse which was to make him, later, one of the most entertaining men of his time. His power of analyzing a subject so as to be able to present it to others with complete clearness was already disclosing itself. No matter how complex a question might be, he did not rest until he had reduced it to its simplest terms. When he had done this, he was not only eager to make it clear to others, but to give his presentation freshness, variety, attractiveness. He had, in a word, the literary sense. "When he appeared in a company," writes one of his early companions, "the boys would gather and cluster around him to hear him talk. Mr. Lincoln was figurative in his speech, talks, and conversation. He argued much from analogy, and explained things hard for us to understand by stories, maxims, tales, and figures. He would almost always point his lesson or idea by some story that was plain and near to us, that we might instantly see the force and bearing of what he said."

In that phrase lies the secret of the closeness of Mr. Lincoln's words to his theme and to his listeners,—one of the qualities of genuine, original expression. He fed himself with thought, and he trained himself in expression; but his supreme interest was in the men and women about him, and later, in the great questions which agitated them. He was in his early manhood when society was profoundly moved by searching questions



which could neither be silenced nor evaded; and his lot was cast in a section where, as a rule, people read little and talked much. Public speech was the chief instrumentality of political education and the most potent means of persuasion; but behind the platform, upon which Mr. Lincoln was to become a commanding figure, were countless private debates carried on at street corners, in hotel rooms, by the country road, in every place where men met even in the most casual way. In these wayside schools Mr. Lincoln practised the art of putting things until he became a past-master in debate, both formal and informal.

If all these circumstances, habits and conditions are studied in their entirety, it will be seen that Mr. Lincoln's style, so far as its formal qualities are concerned, is in no sense accidental or even surprising. He was all his early life in the way of doing precisely what he did in his later life with a skill which had become instinct. He was educated, in a very unusual way, to speak for his time and to his time with perfect sincerity and simplicity; to feel the moral bearing of the questions which were before his country; to discern the principles involved; and to so apply the principles to the questions as to clarify and illuminate them. There is little difficulty in accounting for the lucidity, simplicity, flexibility, and compass of Mr. Lincoln's style; it is not until we turn to its temperamental and spiritual qualities, to the soul of it, that we find ourselves perplexed and baffled.

But Mr. Lincoln's possession of certain rare qualities is in no way more surprising than their possession by Shakespeare, Burns, and Whitman. We are constantly tempted to look for the sources of a man's power in his educational opportunities instead of in his temperament and inheritance. The springs of genius are purified and directed in their flow by the processes of training, but they are fed from deeper sources. The man of obscure ancestry and rude surroundings is often in closer touch with nature, and with those universal experiences which are the very stuff of literature, than the man who is born on the upper reaches of social position and opportunity. Mr. Lincoln's ancestry for at least two generations were pioneers and frontiersmen, who knew hardship and privation, and were immersed in that great wave of energy and life which fertilized and humanized the central west. They were in touch with those original experiences out of which the higher evolution of civilization


slowly rises; they knew the soil and the sky at first hand. \* \* \*

It was to this nearness to the heart of a new country, perhaps, that Mr. Lincoln owed his intimate knowledge of his people and his deep and beautiful sympathy with them. There was nothing sinuous or secondary in his processes of thought: they were broad, simple and homely in the old sense of the word. He had rare gifts, but he was rooted deep in the soil of the life about him, and so completely in touch with it that he divined its secrets and used its speech. This vital sympathy gave his nature a beautiful gentleness, and suffused his thought with a tenderness born of deep compassion and love. He carried the sorrows of his country as truly as he bore its burdens; and when he came to speak on the second immortal day at Gettysburg, he condensed into a few sentences the innermost meaning of the struggle and the victory in the life of the nation. It was this deep heart of pity and love in him which carried him far beyond the reaches of statesmanship or oratory, and gave his words that finality of expression which marks the noblest art.

That there was a deep vein of poetry in Mr. Lincoln's nature is clear to one who reads the story of his early life; and this innate idealism, set in surroundings so harsh and rude, had something to do with his melancholy. The sadness which was mixed with his whole life was, however, largely due to his temperament; in which the final tragedy seemed always to be predicted. In that temperament, too, is hidden the secret of the rare quality of nature and mind which suffused his public speech and turned so much of it into literature. There was humor in it, there was deep human sympathy, there was clear mastery of words for the use to which he put them; but there was something deeper and more persuasive,—there was the quality of his temperament; and temperament is a large part of genius. The inner forces of his nature played through his thought; and when great occasions touched him to the quick, his whole nature shaped his speech and gave it clear intelligence, deep feeling, and that beauty which is distilled out of the depths of the sorrows and hopes of the world. He was as unlike Burke and Webster, those masters of the eloquence of statesmanship, as Burns was unlike Milton and Tennyson. Like Burns, he held the key of the life of his people; and through him, as through Burns, that life found a voice, vibrating, pathetic, and persuasive.

## THE CARE OF PETS.\*

BY FELIX L. OSWALD.

HEN Lemuel Gulliver was captured by the farmers of Giant Land, they made him dance ten hours a day and roused him from his best sleep to be teased by the children of gaping neighbors. Young hoodlums would tickle his ribs with fingers resembling hairy fence-rails, and a girl, "not much bigger than a boarding-house," gave him a kiss that stunned him for thirty seconds. They meant no harm, but when he contrived to find a new home he passed three hours in prayers of fervid thanksgivings.

With similar emotions many four-footed pets would hail the day of deliverance from the hands of their protectors. Little puppies that would ask no greater favor than to be left alone, are carried about and coddled till their shrieks of distress can be heard in the middle of the next block. A year later, when their roaming instinct has awakened in all its force, they are chained or kenneled. A hound is naturally almost as restless as a ferret, and to restrain his freedom of motion is worse cruelty than neglect, so much so, indeed, that there is little doubt about its penalty being enforced in the form of hydrophobia, a disease as dreadful as fever and madness combined. In Turkey, where thousands of ownerless dogs are left to starve or feed on refuse, hydrophobia is unknown. It is unknown in Egypt, in Persia, and in western Arabia, where the freaks of the dog-star stray in the neighborhood of one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit.

As a rule, it may be said that the happiness of household pets depends chiefly on their freedom from ill-timed restraint. Many a poor man's dog, whose master can give him little except his own way, is more contented than Lord Huntingfield's pampered foxhound in a ten-by-twelve-foot kennel. An old lady of my acquaintance refuted the common belief that cats will not follow their owner to a new house. "My Tabbie," she said, "would follow me if I should join a gang of strolling gypsies, or go to settle in northern Canada. I have no time to pet her very much, but experience has taught me to avoid one great mistake: I never lock up a cat after dark."

There are times of the night when the

steadiest family cat would prefer to take a ramble, and to be confined in a garret at sunset will tempt her to abuse the freedom of the next afternoon recess and "never come home until morning."

These truants enjoy freedom so much that they often decide to make it a permanent blessing. They will take to the woods to prey on birds and young rabbits, and shun the haunts of man, though the turnkey of the garret probably did not anticipate that result, and perhaps only meant to provide her pet with a comfortable night's lodging.

Another very common mistake is the idea that superfluous kittens or puppies can be put out of their misery in a merciful manner by flinging them into the river. Drowning, it is true, is not a painful mode of death. It is even probable that, under certain circumstances, it is as painless as loss of consciousness under the influence of an anæsthetic. But the trouble is that young animals can swim. They will struggle desperately to regain the shore, and finally yield to the force of the currents and drift away, gurgling and shrieking, and dying a hundred deaths before a merciful wave or a whirlpool gets a chance to extinguish the flickering spark of life. In that form a watery grave is as cruel as slow strangulation. I am still haunted by the memory of a river-bank where I saw half a dozen little shepherd puppies float away with yelping appeals for assistance, while their poor mother nearly strangled herself in frantic attempts to break her leash and fly to the rescue of her youngsters. She had overtaken the drowning committee unawares, and had then been secured with a stout handkerchief and a boy's waist-belt; but the whole tragedy could have been avoided by taking away her pups during her incidental absence, one at a time, and holding them under water in a common washtub.

Dogs have earned their right to run at large, and other pets should at least enjoy the freedom of an out-of-the-way room or stable compartment. White rabbits never thrive if they are kept in tight cages, while in a state of absolute liberty their gadding penchant is likely to bring them to grief. The best place to keep them is a loft above

\*Practical Life Series, No. 7.

a roomy old barn, where they can burrow in piles of dry hay and race about to their heart's content. There is no danger of their trying to jump out of an open *louvre*. Nor would they trust themselves to a slippery ladder, unless the stable should catch fire and make them tumble down in an attempt to escape the pursuit of actual flames. Hardly anything else will induce a rabbit to risk a plunging leap, and even the wild ones will make a wide detour to avoid the alternative of a steep cliff. But the rabbit fancier should remember that his pets cannot live upon hay alone. They need a dessert of corn once in a while, and water at least every other day. With a diet of succulent leaves it is different; cabbage-fed bunnies do not hanker after water, and, indeed, will not touch it. Their food contains all the moisture they need. Those who would treat them to extra tidbits need not invest in milk and cream biscuits, but should hunt up a bunch of dandelion leaves, in June, when the plant invites attention by its far-shining yellow flowers.

Squirrels are far more interesting pets. Their thrifty habits contrast strikingly with the shiftlessness of their long-eared cousins ("rodents," both of them), and it is a never-failing source of amusement to see them run in and out of their headquarter box to store creature comforts for a day of need.

In the way of dry-goods there is hardly a limit to the variety of things they contrive to drag into a roomy cage. They will appropriate rags, handkerchiefs and coils of yarn; and I have seen one drag a woolen undershirt along the floor and make strenuous attempts to pull it through the wires of the cage-door. The temperature of his jail was kept even by a self-regulating stove; but "Trixie" did not trust the weather, and seemed to labor under a misgiving that the warm summer would be followed by an extra cold winter.

Under the stimulus of the same misapprehension he imported preposterous quantities of comestibles, including substances that could have been preserved only in cold storage. To prevent the consequences of their accumulation, the manager now and then opened the top of the cage and removed everything except a few dry rags and a handful of hazelnuts, wondering if the restless harvester would notice his loss and refuse to be comforted. But "Trixie" did not seem to mind that a bit. It was not the collection he enjoyed as much as the act of collecting, and he went to work with revived zeal, apparently glad that fate had favored him with new storage-room.

At the approach of winter caged squirrels become unsociable. They expect a state of atmospheric affairs that will oblige them to drowse away nine-tenths of their time, and do not like the idea of uninvited guests tampering with the store-room while the owner's soul is roaming in the land of dreams.

The cousins of Charles Darwin, on the other hand, are the most gregarious of mammals. In solitary confinement a monkey will soon fret himself to death, and menagerie dealers generally advise their customers to buy such pets pairwise, or at least cage them with puppies or rabbits, on the happy family plan. I once owned a pet spider monkey that never seemed quite happy till his cage was fairly filled with playmates. With three rabbits already squatting at his side, his long arms still reached out, fishing for additional friends. Kittens or guinea-pigs that happened to stray in range of his hands were in risk of being grabbed and annexed in spite of their struggles.

In a good-sized cage four-handers are by great odds the most interesting of all pets; but their owner will never forget the day of the month if he should give them a chance to break out. To turn the handle of an ordinary door-lock is child's play to long-fingered investigators of their intelligence. A pet-ridden guest of my Mexican boarding-house nearly fainted when he entered his room after an absence of a few hours that had enabled his capuchin monkeys to enact a declaration of independence. They had opened their cage by twisting the wires that secured the door, and lost no time in turning their attention to the doors of the adjoining rooms. After tearing up a dozen of his best books, they had opened his ink-bottles and scattered the contents all over his writing-table. They had also besprinkled the floor with mucilage and left the marks of their daubed paws on the wall-paper, as high as their arms could reach. That extent of their power for mischief comprised several shelves with knickknacks, lamps and toilet articles, and the lower half of a large collection of tropical butterflies.

With proper precautions, that penchant for manual experiments can, however, be made the means of pastimes more varied than any toy-shop contrivance for whiling away the long winter evenings. A pair of Java monkeys, that can be bought in any large seaport town for eight dollars apiece, will handle their playthings like Oriental jugglers, range them in front of their cage, only to snatch them back with electric speed at the ap-

proach of a meddler, or cover them up here and there to play at hide-and-seek in their straw-pile.

In well-ventilated rooms they can be kept alive for many years, especially after a little assistance has enabled them to master the art of counteracting the climate of our frosty latitudes. Nature has not taught them the value of dry-goods. They will snatch away a tippet or a shawl for the sake of its gaudy colors, but never dream of using it to economize their store of animal warmth. Pet dealers solve that problem by putting them in a sort of net, at the approach of a cold winter night, and covering them up with woolen rugs in a way to leave them a chance to disengage their heads, but not to wriggle out altogether. After two or three lessons of that sort they come to associate the ideas of artificial coverings and warmth and learn to go to bed like children, especially in a little box that helps them to keep their blankets in place. Many natives of our northwoods can dispense with instructions on such points. With their playfulness, frugality and harmlessness, woodchucks make most desirable pets, and their qualifications, in that respect, have not been wholly ignored, for our little weather-propheying ground-hog is a close relative of the Alpine marmots, that are caught and tamed by thousands every year, and often accompany their captors, the Savoyard mountain-boys, in their wanderings all over western Europe.

These same Savoyards rear countless cage-birds that become accustomed to the air of ill-ventilated cabins; canaries and starlings, and the true European robin redbreast, an entirely different bird from our yellowish-brown "robin" thrush. Canaries also come from the Austrian Alps, from the Silesian mountains and the highland villages of the Hartz, generally in cages so pitifully small that they cannot help enjoying their transfer to a roomy aviary.

Their protector, however, should remember that domestication has made them very sensitive to the vicissitudes of our winter climate, while our American wood-birds, on the other hand, would sicken in heated rooms and (with the exception of a few migratory varieties) feel quite comfortable in an unwarmed room, affording shelter from the direct sweep of the blizzards. During the cold winter of 1898 I gave my neighbor's girl a pet crow that soon made itself at home in the back-yard, so much so, indeed, that pigeons and roosters were obliged to take back seats. He survived the cold snaps of January and Febru-

ary, but one stormy afternoon in March his little landlady coaxed him into the kitchen, thinking it "a pity to leave him outdoors in such weather all night." I let her have her own way, though it made me smile to remember the ice storms that fail to dislodge wild crows from their roosts on high forest trees. Once more "Coaly" tried to make himself at home, and terrorized the kittens as he had bullied the barn-yard chicks; but the combination of heat and pot fumes was too much for him, and on the morning of the third day the old fellow that had probably survived a hundred ice tornadoes was found dead behind the wood-box, where he had tried to find refuge from the affliction of the temperature.

Lack of ventilation kills half our menagerie animals, and the occupants of an aquarium as often succumb to the neglect of the rule to change the water of their tank at least twice a week. The arrangement of their respiratory organs obliges them to derive their supply of air from that water, but after getting mixed with the accumulated refuse of half a dozen days and nights, it becomes as unfit for breathing as the atmosphere of a room that has been constantly occupied and never cleaned for a week.

It is different in a river; different, too, in a large pond, with drainage pipes and hidden springs. The stagnant water of small pools soon kills brook-fish; but in an aquarium the trouble can be obviated by the simple plan of a supply tank. Get a plumber to fit up a good-sized jar or "cooler" with pipes that feed the main tank at the rate of a drop a second. At the other end of the aquarium a few good-sized perforations should be made to connect with an effluent pipe. "Good-sized," because they have to be large enough to prevent the risk of getting choked with bread crumbs and other waste. It can do no harm to have them an inch wide,—there being no danger of the water draining off before it rises to their level. Cistern water is preferable to the "hard" mineral water of springs, and brook water to both. Put in a few porous rocks or corals and an occasional handful of pond weeds. The diet of crumbled crackers should now and then be varied with samples from the yolk of a soft-boiled egg, or from the contents of a fly-trap.

Frogs, water-lizards and tiny pond turtles will live in an aquarium of that sort, and it is worth watching how often they all gather at the upper end of their glass house, where the vicinity of the tank pipe enables them to enjoy a draught of fresh water.





# THE EXPANSION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

*By Edwin Erle Sparks*



## CHAPTER XXV.

### THE OREGON EXPANSION.



O rapidly advanced the western line of settlement across the continent, and so rapidly national concept and national ambition grew, that within sixty years after the passage of the Declaration of Independence the United States had two claims for western territorial expansion pending at the same time. These claims were felt to be so well grounded that a political party in 1844 ventured to put forth the shibboleth, "The reannexation of Texas and the reoccupation of Oregon."

Why the "reoccupation" of Oregon? Spain, France, Russia and England originally laid claim to parts of the North American Pacific coast, but by 1844 the contest had narrowed to England and a new rival, the United States.<sup>1</sup> These two had advanced side by side across the continent, the boundary between them having been adjusted as growth demanded, during a period of sixty-one years. The general custom of nations has been to run boundaries along watersheds for the sake of river navigation on each side. If this practice, which had been followed largely as far as the Lake of the Woods, had been continued across the continent, a long

*Required Reading  
for the Chautau-  
ques Literary and  
Scientific Circle.*

*Advance of the  
United States-  
Canadian boundary.*

<sup>1</sup> France had finally disposed of her claims when she sold Louisiana. Spain yielded her rights to the northwest when she agreed with the United States to run the line of 1819 along the forty-second parallel from the Rockies to the Pacific. In 1824 Russia agreed to make no claims south of fifty-four degrees forty minutes if the United States would make none north of it.

[Chapters I.-IV. appeared in the October issue. They treated first of expansion as a necessary law of human progress; the dispersion of mankind from the place of origin; the birth of nations; and the governing principles in mankind, as applied to our history, and disclosed in the expansion of the American people in all aspects. Chapter II. described the preparations of Europe in the fifteenth century for expansion — the overflow to the Western Hemisphere. Chapter III. described Spain's part in the western expansion, and the early partition of the western world by Spain, France, England and Portugal; the English speaking colonies proving the fittest to survive. Chapter IV. described the alien races in the English colonies and suggested the evolution of a new type of people from them.

[Chapters V.-VIII. appeared in November. Two chapters described colonial life in the English colonies. Chapter VII. set forth the elements in and the results of the French-English struggle for the Mississippi Valley. Chapter VIII. described the national boundaries after the revolution and the influence of a "public domain."

[Chapters IX.-XII. appeared in December. The beginnings of Kentucky and Tennessee, pathfinding across the Allegheny barrier, and the civilization of embryonic states were described in Chapters IX.-X. Chapter XI. covered the organization and influence of the system of "public lands." Chapter XII. dealt in detail with the peopling of the Northwest Territory.

[Chapters XIII.-XVI. appeared in January. Journeying to the Northwest Territory, the process of state making, and typical pioneer life in the Ohio valley, formed the subject of two chapters. Chapter XV. gave a review of the evidences of the higher life among the American people. Chapter XVI. presented the story of the establishment of the national seat of government at Washington.

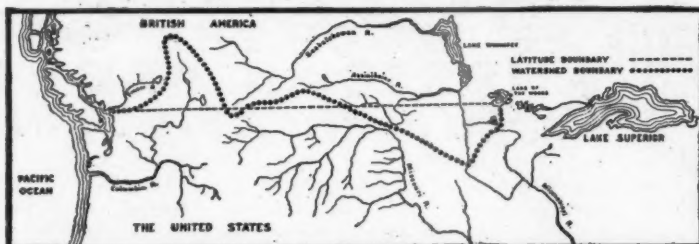
[Chapters XVII.-XX. appeared in February. The difficulties with Spain about the southern boundary and the navigation of the Mississippi, the transfer of New Orleans to France, and the ensuing acquisition of both Louisiana and the Floridas occupied three chapters. The assimilation of the foreign element introduced by these expansions of territory was described in Chapter XX.

[Chapters XXI.-XXIV. appeared in March. The development of means of transportation and communication was described and illustrated in detail, and the importance of these factors in nation-making was shown.]

*Summary of Pre-  
ceding Chapters.*

**THE EXPANSION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.**

**PROPOSED WATER-  
SHED BOUNDARY  
WEST OF THE  
GREAT LAKES.**



and complicated boundary line would have resulted, as shown in the accompanying map. But the two nations had agreed in 1818 to make an arbitrary line of the forty-ninth parallel as far as the Rocky mountains, and to occupy jointly the country beyond until its growing population should necessitate a settlement of the question. This line of forty-nine was first used by Great Britain in the Treaty of Utrecht, when France was given possession of all land lying to the south of it.

### Claims of England to Oregon.

The claims of England to the land lying in the northwest between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean were based upon its occupation by the Hudson Bay Company and by the explorations of Mackenzie." The organization, which grew into the gigantic monopoly known as the Hudson Bay Company, had been given supreme control in 1670 of all lands bordering on the Hudson straits to trade in furs, minerals, and other commodities, in exchange for an annual payment of "two elk and two black beavers." With such slight compensation it was able to accumulate a stock of almost two million dollars, of which only fifty thousand was original capital, and to extend its dominion over a territory larger than the present United States. It crushed all competitors from Montreal to Vancouver Island and from the Great Salt Lake to the Yukon.

### Claims of the United States to Oregon.

To offset the explorations of Mackenzie, the United States pointed to the voyage of the *Columbia* and the explorations of Lewis and Clark, already described.<sup>2</sup> The advances of the Hudson Bay Company had been duplicated on a smaller scale by the American Fur Company, organized in

**MEDAL STRUCK  
FOR VOYAGE OF  
COLUMBIA.**



### The shadowy Louisiana purchase claim.

1808. Post Henry on the Lewis river was its most westerly point. Then, too, John Jacob Astor, a German immigrant, had founded Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia, as a station for his Asiatic trade. In the War of 1812 Astoria was occupied by the British, but it was restored at the end of the war. The United States, in 1819, had run with Spain the western line of the Louisiana purchase up the Rocky mountains and along the forty-second parallel to the Pacific. This was set up as the southern limit of Oregon, a claim derived from the Spanish right of discovery through purchase. It was much weaker than the other arguments, but was added to them.

<sup>3</sup>See Chapter XIX., THE CHAUTAUQUAN for February.

The Russians had been for many years encroaching on this territory, and the United States gave warning in the famous "Monroe doctrine" that she intended to maintain her rights.

The trapping interests of the Hudson Bay Company would be best served by keeping the northwest an unbroken wilderness. It had sufficient influence to keep out Englishmen, but could not keep out Americans. It was accused of circulating reports detrimental to the attractiveness of the country, and exaggerating the hostility of the Indians. Many travelers were turned back at Fort Hall, the American gateway to the Oregon country. If rival companies were organized to compete for the fur trade, they were easily crowded out by the superior strength and precedence of the monopoly. It finally secured possession of Astoria. When the number of Americans in Oregon had at last reached two hundred, there were probably five times that number of Hudson Bay employees in the region. But the result furnishes an object-lesson which cannot be shown too often. The great monopoly fostered by the English government was defeated by the individual American, backed solely by his ambition and industry. The company slaughtered the buffalo and trapped the beaver, but never turned the fertile soil, harnessed the abundant water-power, nor built permanent homes. The riches of the fur trade must eventually vanish, but the resources of agriculture and manufacture are practically inexhaustible. The trap cannot compete with the plow and the saw. The monopoly shut out English settlers, and England lost part of the Oregon country.

The prevalent agitation of migration to Oregon attracted the attention of the mission boards to that country as a field for their labors. It was said that some Flathead Indians came all the way to St. Louis in search of the white man's Gospel. Among the missionaries sent out was a physician, Dr. Marcus Whitman, who established a mission at Waiilatpu, near the Hudson Bay post of Walla Walla. It was far beyond Fort Hall, at which so many Americans had turned back, and where an effort was made to discourage Whitman's party. After six years' residence in Oregon, Whitman heard of the approach of a large English colony from the Red river region, and made haste to start for Washington to spread the alarm. The journey of four thousand miles by way of Santa Fé was accomplished in midwinter and under great difficulties.

In the Ashburton treaty just completed, the United States had agreed with England to a continuation of the joint occupation, and Whitman could only lay before President Tyler the truth about the desirability of the Oregon country.<sup>3</sup> Whitman had printed circulars and distributed them along the border on his journey east, announcing that he would lead

Efforts of the Hudson Bay Company to prevent settlement.



OREGON INDIANS  
FEASTING ON A  
DEAD WHALE.  
(From an old wood-cut.)

American missionaries in Oregon.

<sup>3</sup> In the treaty of 1842, Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster settled the long dispute concerning which was the true St. Croix river on the northeast boundary between Canada and the United States. They permitted the joint occupation of the country beyond the Rockies to continue. Much discussion has arisen concerning the influence which Whitman exerted in Washington. It is doubtful whether he did more than to give the testimony of an eye-witness to the desirability of the Oregon country. Whitman's massacre by the Indians after his return to Oregon has given a certain romantic tinge to all his actions.

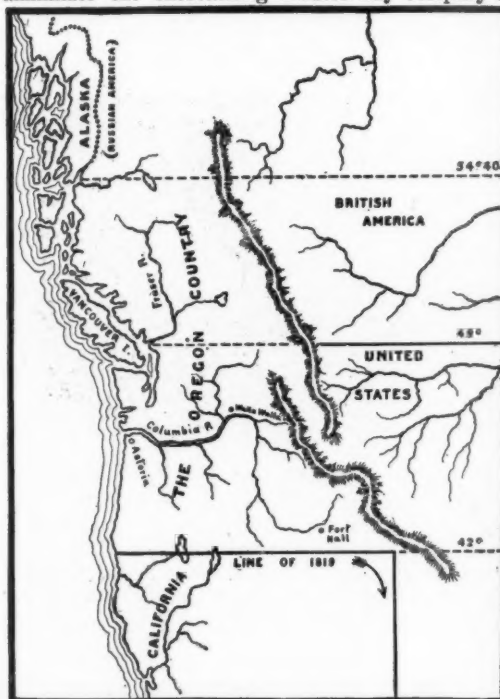
Whitman takes out  
a colony.

an American colony to the Columbia during the coming spring. In June, 1843, his caravan of two hundred wagons, almost nine hundred people, and thirteen hundred head of cattle, set out from Westport, near where Kansas City now stands, and eventually reached its Oregon destination.

Over the Oregon trail thus marked out, company after company of emigrants passed and added to the increasing desire of the United States to possess the land. The inherited Revolutionary feeling against England, always just beneath the surface, burst out in sudden fury. Cheap "patriotism" ran riot. Jingoism frothed at the mouth. Speeches were made in Congress calling for thirty thousand rifles in the valley of the Oregon to annihilate the encroaching Hudson Bay Company and to assert the right

"Fifty-four forty  
or fight."

THE DISPUTED  
OREGON COUNTRY.



to the territory based on purchase, exploration, and settlement.' Spain had claimed, although not under an unclouded title, the coast as far north as fifty-four degrees and forty minutes, the old southern boundary of Russian America. To "reoccupy" Oregon, therefore, would be to exclude the English and to take possession of the original claim of the Spanish. On the other hand, England claimed by occupation all the land to the north of the Columbia, and proposed that river as a final boundary line. The territory in dispute embraced over one thousand miles of the Pacific coast.

During the year 1845 and a part of 1846, the scales of war or peace poised in the balance. The United States gave notice of the termination of the joint occupation agreement, and increased her claim by the addition of five thousand immigrants to the land. A compromise was at last arranged, by which the United States exchanged her theoretical claim of "fifty-four forty" for the better founded extension of the old line of forty-nine degrees. England yielded the triangle embraced between forty-nine and the Columbia river in return for the whole of Vancouver Island and the payment of \$650,000 damages to the Hudson Bay Company. Twelve years later, war again threatened because of the uncertain south-

A compromise on  
the line of forty-  
nine.

"As a sample of the rhodomontade of some of these swashbucklers this extract from a speech in Congress must serve: "We shall gain territory. . . . We must march from ocean to ocean. We must fulfill what the American poet has said of us from one end of the confederation to the other,

"The broad Pacific chafes our strand,  
We hear the wide Atlantic roar."

We must march from Texas straight to the Pacific ocean and be bounded only by the roaring wave."



ern boundary of Vancouver Island. But the dispute was peacefully settled in 1871 by the Emperor of Germany as arbiter.

From the territory thus peacefully acquired the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho have been made. The national boundary was thus fully rounded out in the northwest; but if the line of American domain could have been extended to the famous "fifty-four forty," it would have touched southern Alaska and the continental union of the United States would then have been complete.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### THE ACQUISITION OF TEXAS.

To suppose that the expansion of the American people in both territory and union could be accomplished without internal dissension, would be to omit the tendencies of human nature. Extension geographically always brings the danger of the separation of divergent parts, especially if the geographic line of separation coincides with the line of inherited differences. Indeed, it would be more proper to speak of the expansion across the American continent of two peoples living under the same gov-



AUSTIN, TEXAS, IN  
1840.

ernment, but divided into a north and a south. The feeling between dissenter and churchman was intensified by climatic influences, which made the one frugal and the other hospitable; the one commercial and the other agricultural; the one austere and the other genial. It was also true that climate made the employment of slave labor unprofitable in the one and profitable in the other, but to consider slavery as the sole cause of the discord is to consider immediate instead of remote causes. For eighty-five years this jealous fear of supremacy continued between the factions, and in no place were its effects more evident than in the struggle for the control of the national government.

Sectional rivalry in  
expansion.

Considering population as the basis of representation, and territory as necessary for the growth of population, the southerner could not with any satisfaction view the Louisiana purchase as it took final shape. It was true that the demand for Louisiana had arisen in the southwest, but the line of 1819 limited southern expansion to the Sabine on the west. The purchase had assumed the shape of a huge triangle, whose upper line extended from the head of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, but which narrowed down southwardly to the state of Louisiana alone. South of the compromise line which limited slavery and southern interests, there

Discontent of  
southerners.

could be but two or three states carved out. North of the line there would be four or five times that number.<sup>1</sup>

A law of expansion again.

Yet even here the thought that the extension of the southern line over Texas was due entirely to the desire of the southern section for political power falls short of the broader view of the laws of expansion. Statesmen could foster but could not compel the migration of Americans across the Sabine unless the expansive instinct had so drawn them. Forbidden trade was doubly attractive to the peripatetic merchant of the frontier, while grassy plains and fertile lowlands allured his companion, the "squatter."

Americans enter Texas.

The vast region beyond the Sabine was ruled from distant Chihuahua in true Spanish style. Military and ecclesiastical law held full sway; civil law was unknown. Foreigners without passports were supposed to be imprisoned; trading across the Sabine was prohibited. The thinly populated region and the adjacent parts of the Gulf invited pirates and filibustering expeditions. Several small expeditions followed that of Burr,



BRITISH CONSULATE  
IN THE TEXAS RE-  
PUBLIC.

and several incipient rebellions arose, in all of which Americans were present.<sup>2</sup> So strong had American interests become by 1819, that Henry Clay and others objected to the Sabine instead of the Rio Grande boundary, which really exchanged Texas for Florida.

In 1820 Mexico was strong enough to revolt against Spain, and in four years, after four changes of government,

Mexico invites Americans into Texas.

the United States of Mexico was created, including Texas. At this time there were probably three thousand Americans beyond the Sabine, living mostly at Nacogdoches and along the road to San Antonio de Bexar. The Spanish were gathered about this latter point and at Goliad farther down the San Antonio river. Mexico was desirous of further peopling Texas with Americans and gave large tracts of land to "empresarios" (contractors) who engaged to settle families upon them. The grant made to Moses Austin<sup>3</sup> was the first, but soon there appeared the grants of Burnett, DeWith, McLean, Power, Cameron, Woodbury, and others, until almost the entire state had been so parceled out.

About 1825 the rush for Texas began. No such spectacle had ever before been seen. "Gone to Texas" was written upon the door of many a deserted dwelling of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. When a man

<sup>1</sup> This was the Missouri compromise line of 1820, which prohibited slavery in all states north of the line of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes except in the state of Missouri. The original division between free and slave states was the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Ohio river became a continuation of this line and its mouth was slightly above the compromise line. These three divisions of the line dividing the two sections were determined by circumstances at the time when each was decided upon. See Judson's "Growth of the American Nation," pages 196, 276, 293 and 303.

<sup>2</sup> In local histories, see descriptions of the pirates of Barrataria, of Jean Lafitte, of the adventures of Philip Nolan, Ellis P. Bean, and of James Long. President Madison issued a proclamation, September 1, 1815, against Texan expeditions organizing in the United States.

<sup>3</sup> Moses Austin, of Connecticut, after engaging in lead mining in the west, went to Texas, and in 1820 secured permission to colonize three hundred American families near Bexar. His son, Stephen F. Austin, carried out the plan after his father's death. The principal town in his grant was San Felipe de Austin (now Austin).

wished to coerce his family or friends, he threatened to go to Texas. It was felt to be beyond the natural limits of the world. The glamour which had attracted Aaron Burr still hovered over the mystic land of the southwest. So rapidly did these invited guests throng the pathway which led down the Mississippi to the Red river, up that stream to Shreveport and across into Texas, that their number had increased to twenty thousand by 1830, and Mexico became alarmed and tried to stop the coming. Perhaps she remembered the experience of Spain and the results of encouraging the settling of Americans across the Mississippi a decade before.<sup>4</sup>

The Texas craze.

No sooner did Mexico try to close the door than the natural antipathy between Saxon and Gaul became manifest. The grasping record of the Americans made the Mexicans fear the loss of Texas, and color was lent to the fear by the repeated offers of the United States to buy as far as the Rio Grande.<sup>5</sup>



RUINS OF THE ALAMO.

The Indians feared the Americans and did not annoy their settlements, and to the Mexicans they appeared leagued together. The Mexican government therefore stopped further colonization, canceled all but three of the land grants, forbade the importation of slaves, closed all save one of the ports along the American side, placed the ordinary tariff on implements and articles commonly brought in free by Americans, and was accused of trying to encourage the colonization of criminals and beggars in Texas.<sup>6</sup>

The Americans ordered to stop coming.

It might be argued that Mexico had a right to legislate for her own territory, but Americans have always insisted that such legislation be just, and that the justice be determined by the American standard. Therefore, headed by Houston,<sup>7</sup> they defied these restrictions, swarmed over the borders, and carried on a contraband trade under the protection of cannon. When Texas openly revolted against Mexico in 1835, two companies of New Orleans volunteers participated, besides other companies from Mobile and Kentucky, probably eight hundred in all. The names of Davy Crockett,<sup>8</sup> James Bowie<sup>9</sup> and other frontier fighters are connected with this struggle and with the massacres of the Alamo and of Goliad.<sup>10</sup>

Defiance of Mexico in Texas.

<sup>4</sup> See Chapter XVII., THE CHAUTAUQUAN for February.

<sup>5</sup> The various offers by the United States rose to five million dollars, but to no purpose.

<sup>6</sup> "It is well known that Texas has already received a very considerable proportion of its present population in emigrants from the United States. . . . Santa Fé (also) may be considered in some sense an American town, the stores being filled with American goods and the streets with American people. The Americans have explored the whole country from the sources of the Rio del Norte to its mouth in search of furs and in pursuit of a lucrative traffic. There are few of the towns of New Mexico in which more or less of them are not to be found. Constantly oppressed by the ignorant, miserable, bigotted, petty despots of these semi-barbarous regions, who assume to be republican rulers of an amicable sister republic, the United States emigrants, like the Jews, multiply and thrive under the extortions and cruelties practised upon them." From Flint's Geography (1832), p. 462.

<sup>7</sup> Samuel Houston was a native of Virginia but was reared on the frontier of Tennessee. He rose to the governorship of that state, but suddenly deserted his office and family and went to live among the Cherokee Indians, adopting their garb. Going to Texas in 1832, he took an active part in the revolution, and was eventually elected the first president of the republic; after the admission of the state he served many years in the United States Senate.

<sup>8</sup> <sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup> See foot-notes on next page.

Texan independence.

Opposition to annexation in the United States.

PAPER MONEY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

When in March, 1836, at the city of Washington on the Brazos river, fifty-eight delegates declared the independent state of Texas, only three of them were Mexicans. It is not remarkable that Texas immediately sought annexation to the United States.

Annexation was opposed by sympathizers with the anti-slavery agitation which had arisen a few years before. It was true that the Texas constitution, framed under alarm at this hostile movement, had provided that slaves born to life servitude could not be emancipated; that the Texan congress could not free a slave nor could an owner do so without the consent of the congress; that no free negro should be permitted in Texas without the permission of the congress; and that the importation of slaves from any country other than the United States should constitute piracy.



Regardless of the slavery question, many hesitated to annex Texas so long as she was a revolting territory in war with the parent country, although her independence was acknowledged.

During the ten years in which Texas maintained her independence through a series of threatenings and fiascos between herself and Mexico,<sup>11</sup> the United States government preserved a kind of neutrality, but actions by the people plainly showed the trend of events. Men were openly recruited in New Orleans to aid the Texans, and at one time General Gaines was sent by the United States across the Sabine with an armed force "to anticipate threatened Indian hostilities." Conservative annexationists revived the abandoned claim that the Louisiana purchase had extended to the Rio Grande, and so brought out the cry of "reannexation of Texas." At last the mask was thrown off, the bogie-man of foreign intervention was again brought out,<sup>12</sup> and the United States, after years of quibbling, yielded to the wishes of material interests and annexed the now Americanized Texas.<sup>13</sup> England, as usual, protested, and Mexico withdrew her

Annexation finally consummated.



<sup>8</sup> Perhaps the most picturesque frontier character is Davy Crockett of Tennessee. He had little education but was a skilful shot and a noted story-teller. He served several terms in Congress, and eventually joined the Texans in their struggle.

<sup>9</sup> James Bowie of Georgia, at one time in a general fight after a duel, killed a man with a knife which had been made from a blacksmith's file. Its shape was copied by cutlers, and thus originated the famous "bowie-knife."

<sup>10</sup> The Mexicans under Santa Anna, who had practically seized the Mexican government, put to death in the Alamo mission at San Antonio one hundred and eighty-two Americans, some of them after having surrendered. At Goliad he executed three hundred prisoners. He was captured soon after by the Texans, but his life was spared and he was sent to the United States, where he was received by President Jackson and was eventually returned to Mexico.

<sup>11</sup> At one time the Texans tried to extend their territory to Santa Fé in what President Jackson called "a wild goose campaign," but they surrendered without the firing of a gun.

<sup>12</sup> In his annual message of 1845 to Congress, President Polk said: "We may rejoice that the tranquil and pervading influence of the American principle of self-government was sufficient to defeat the purposes of British and French interference, and that the almost unanimous voice of the people of Texas has given to that interference a peaceful and effective rebuke."

<sup>13</sup> In 1820 a Spaniard in New Orleans wrote to the king of Spain begging him not to give Florida to the Americans, since it would make them hope to acquire Texas later. "The Anglo-Americans," said he, "trampling under foot the sacred rights of property recognized by all other nations, have poured in great numbers across the pretended boundary of the Sabine river and now shamelessly declare their purpose to penetrate even to the heart of the kingdom of Mexico."



minister, but the United States had added almost four hundred thousand square miles to her national domain.<sup>14</sup>

It seemed to be the fate of the United States to inherit with each accession of territory a boundary dispute. The vastness of the country, the limited exploration, the lack of surveys, and especially in the case of Spanish territory the unsettled and shifting ownership, made such disputes well-nigh unavoidable. The line between the jointly represented states of Coahuila and Texas had never been permanently settled on either the Nueces or Rio Grande rivers, although the Nueces had been understood when the two states were formally separated by Texas. On maps of the day the country between the two rivers was marked "Immense droves of wild horses." It was a barren tract almost devoid of inhabitants, yet human nature was simply asserting itself in the Texans' claiming to the Rio Grande. It made a much longer and better boundary, and rounded out their state.

The United States forces occupied the disputed strip immediately upon annexation and were attacked by Mexicans who crossed the Rio Grande. The Americans drove them back across the river and occupied the town of Matamoras. There was thus some question of the truth of President Polk's message saying that "after repeated menaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory and shed American blood upon American soil."<sup>15</sup> The resulting Mexican war is deplorable:

Because it furnished to Europe the spectacle of sister republics, each of which had gained independence through great effort, now warring on each other.

Because the United States was so much stronger in arms, resources and intelligence, that it will always bear the suspicion of being a war for spoils.

Because the strip of country in ques-



tion was not worth the war.

Because the war having been favored largely in the south through sympathy with the Texan immigrants, the anti-slavery element of the north claimed that it was a war for the prolongation of slavery and that the government had become a tool in the hands of that power.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup>These figures include not only the present area of Texas, but almost one hundred thousand square miles lying northwest, which that state claimed and which the United States purchased at a cost of ten million dollars. See the accompanying map on the fruits of the war.

<sup>15</sup>Abraham Lincoln, a Whig representative from Illinois, brought only ridicule upon himself by introducing resolutions calling upon the president to designate the "spot" where the invasion had taken place. A man who opposes war runs counter to public feeling.

<sup>16</sup>The population of Texas was made up not only of southerners, but also of emigrants from the northern states as well as many from England. However, the southern people predominated, and the anti-slavery element was arrayed against the war. Lowell wrote the first series of "The Biglow Papers" in ridiculing it.

Another boundary dispute.



ARRANGING THE PRELIMINARIES OF A TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Mr. Trist (very firmly), "My Government, Gentlemen, will take 'nothin' shorter."

War follows the dispute.

FIRST CAPITOL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

(From "Six Decades in Texas," F. R. Lubbock. From a sketch by Mrs. Julia Lee Sink.)

The Mexican war deplorable.

CHURCH OF SAN  
JUAN CAPISTRANO  
DESTROYED BY  
EARTHQUAKE IN  
1812.



Because the war, therefore, instead of drawing more closely the bonds of union, which is at last the only consolation in a foreign war, widened still more the breach between the two sections.

Because the United States gave further grounds to the charge of a war for spoils by claiming as fruit of the contest the Mexican province of Upper California.

Experiments with  
telegraphy.

The anxiety during the Mexican war was directly responsible for the rapid spread of the lines of the magnetic telegraph. Communication by semaphore or signal was employed from early times in the old world. An improved method, by means of which it was thought the Lord's Prayer could be sent from Maine to New Orleans in one hour, was put on exhibition in New York City during the War of 1812, but nothing practical was evolved. The experiments of Joseph Henry<sup>17</sup> on the power of the electric magnet caused Harrison Gray Dyer<sup>18</sup> to string a wire on posts near New York City, and to use the discharge of the electric spark to color litmus paper. By using intervals of different length between discharges, he was able to communicate words.

The invention of  
Morse.

In 1837 S. F. B. Morse, professor of the art of design in the University of the City of New York, aided by some associates, exhibited an electric telegraph, transmitting signals through seventeen hundred feet of wire. The House of Representatives had requested the secretary of the treasury to investigate the feasibility of some system of telegraphy for the government. When Morse brought his apparatus before the committee of the House, the chairman was so impressed that he resigned and took stock in the enterprise.

For four years Morse, although often reduced to penury, besieged Congress, and \$30,000 was granted to aid in building an experimental line. A line of wires between Washington and Baltimore was first put underground in pipes, on which \$23,000 of the appropriation was spent, but the



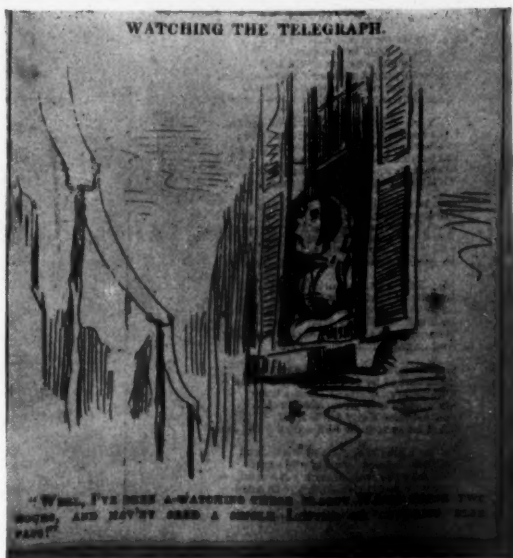
<sup>17</sup> Joseph Henry, physicist, was a professor in Princeton college, and after 1846 first director of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

<sup>18</sup> Dyer was driven from New York on a charge of conspiracy in having transmitted secret intelligence on his wires, and this is often cited as evidence of the superstition of the times. His persecution was due to the prevailing excitement about gambling in Wall street, since he was supposed to be in communication with the stock market of Philadelphia.

insulation failed. The wires were then strung on poles and the news of the nomination of Henry Clay for the presidency was sent from Baltimore to Washington.<sup>19</sup> The government, although convinced of the practical working of Morse's invention, refused to buy his patent for \$100,000 and it passed into private hands. For one year the experimental line was used free of charge, and then a tariff of one cent for four characters was placed upon it.<sup>20</sup>

Congressional aid to telegraphy.

Under private companies the "iron cord" was extended up and down the Atlantic coast, and in 1846 to Pittsburg. The first message sent from there assured President Polk that the Pittsburg volunteers would soon be ready to leave for Mexico. Newspapers in securing the news of the war paid large sums for transmission, and so extended the use of the invention. Still, incredulous people doubted the possibility of the contrivance, and comic papers showed idlers watching the wires to see the messages pass by.



FROM A COMIC PAPER.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### THE CONQUEST OF UPPER CALIFORNIA.

The invading Spaniards under Cortez gave the name "California" to the North American coast of the Pacific ocean because of its fancied resemblance to "the great island of California," described in a popular romance of that time. Spanish California included all land lying west of the Rocky mountains, and was roughly divided into Upper and Lower California at the head of the gulf bearing that name. San Diego, in Upper California, was settled about 1769, and Spanish dominion was extended northward until it came in contact with the Russian and English fur-trading companies.

Spanish California.

The Spanish government was administered by an *alcalde*, or mayor, who resided at the presidio, or military post. Within the adobe walls, some twelve feet high, were located the barracks, administrative houses, and a

Spanish government of California.

<sup>19</sup> A few weeks later the official test was made. Miss Ellsworth, daughter of the commissioner of patents, who had brought to Morse the good news that his appropriation had passed Congress, was allowed to choose the message, and selected "What hath God wrought," from Numbers, xxiii., 23.

<sup>20</sup> On the experimental line, numbers were used, each of which represented a sentence. The first paid message, "What time is it?" was sent to Baltimore by an unbeliever who was satisfied with the reply "One o'clock." Since the sender had used but two numbers, he demanded his half cent change.

CHAPEL OF THE SAN  
GABRIEL MISSION.



The church in  
California.

FORMER SPANISH  
VICEROY'S PALACE,  
SANTA FÉ, N. M.



Spanish life.

chapel. The *alcalde* was also the official head of the pueblo or Spanish settlement adjacent to the fort. The most important presidios were at San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Yerba Buena, afterwards named San Francisco.

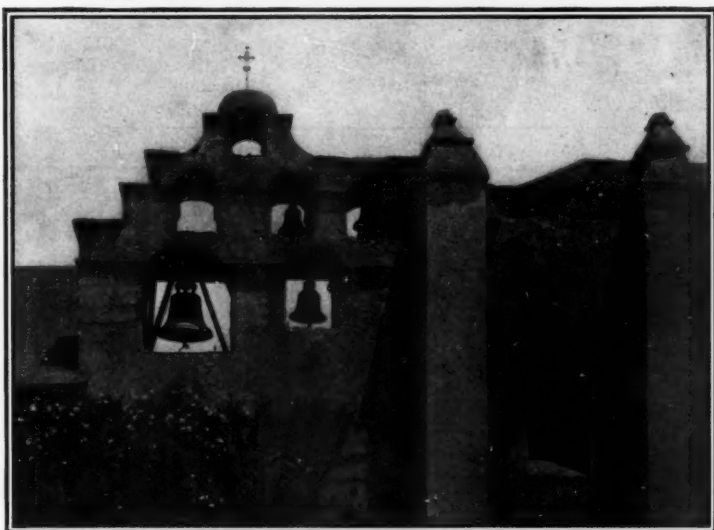
The national religion of Spain was Roman Catholic, and under the protection of the government the Franciscan monks had established in California about twenty missions. The mission consisted of a church, cloisters, workshop, and storehouse, arranged about an open court. The converted Indians were employed under the direction of the fathers in tilling the fields and cultivating the vineyards. Their little thatched conical huts, constituting the *rancheria* (village), were gathered near the mission, the whole under the protection of the presidio.

The Spanish soldier did not add as much to civilization as did the priest. A few soldiers brought their wives to the presidios, but there were no schools and no attempt at agriculture by the Spaniards. The dull days were spent in gambling, horse-racing, cock-fighting and dancing. Horses and cattle were introduced, but in too great numbers for immediate use. Being allowed to run wild, their numbers greatly increased, and by 1826 ships began calling at the different California ports for the hides and tallow of the wild cattle.<sup>1</sup> Hides passed as current money, at the rate of two dollars each.

The news of the revolt of Mexico reached this upper portion in 1822, and the Mexican flag quietly supplanted the red and yellow of the Spaniard. During the ensuing years of peace, a number of Americans found

<sup>1</sup> Of the sixty-one vessels which entered California ports between 1836 and 1840, twenty-six were American. One of these was the *Pilgrim*, of Boston, in which sailed Richard Henry Dana. He described his experiences in "Two Years before the Mast."





THE BELLS OF  
SAN GABRIEL  
MISSION.

their way over the mountains and around by vessel to the fertile valleys of California. Many married Californian wives and applied for citizenship, never returning to the states. The strict law concerning foreigners coming into Mexican territory was never rigidly enforced in this outlying district. There was a little group of these aliens at Monterey, but more at New Helvetia,<sup>2</sup> on the American river, commonly called Sutter's Fort.

Peaceful invasion  
by Americans.

Sutter had proved to the Mexican government that he was a good Roman Catholic and a desirable resident and had been granted land in the Sacramento valley. He later added to his territory by a purchase from the Russians. In 1840 he built a fort at the junction of the American river with the Sacramento. A space about five hundred feet long and one hundred and fifty feet wide was enclosed by adobe walls eighteen feet high and three feet thick, the whole being guarded by brass and iron cannon. Sutter ruled as potentate over the people gathered at his fort, purchasing their products and shipping his goods to San Francisco in his own sailing vessels.

Sutter and  
New Helvetia.

In the meantime the Americans were invading California in another portion along the Santa Fé trail. In 1819 Arkansas was made into a territory and the frontiersmen of Kentucky and Tennessee found new homes along the Arkansas and White rivers. Those with a mercantile instinct went up the Canadian, a branch of the Arkansas, and across to Spanish Santa Fé, to engage in a trade forbidden by that government. Only a limited amount of merchandise could be transported in this manner and the Santa Fé trade soon found its way directly across the prairies in great wagons drawn by mules and oxen. It grew to large proportions after the independence of Mexico. Amidst the crack of the long whips, the cry of "All's set" passed about, and the great caravans moved out from Independence, Missouri, in four parallel columns, with guards riding in front. About one hundred and fifty miles distant, the line halted for the "catch up," before starting on the seventy days' journey. A "Santa Fé assortment" consisted of woolen and cotton goods, silks, hardware, and notions. On the return journey, gold-dust or bullion, furs,

Trade forms the  
Santa Fé trail.

<sup>2</sup> John Augustus Sutter, born of Swiss parentage, came to America and entered the St. Louis and Santa Fé trade. Crossing the mountains he embarked in the Pacific coast trade, and being shipwrecked at what is now San Francisco bay, went inland to found his trading post of New Helvetia (New Switzerland).

AN OLD BUILDING  
IN SUTTER'S FORT.



Mexican alarm  
about California.

these invasions of California. The revolution in Texas was an alarming object-lesson. But when in 1840 the Mexican governor, on the rumor of an American uprising, attempted to banish forty foreigners, he accomplished little save furnishing a basis for claims of the United States against his government. At one time the Stars and Stripes were raised at Monterey by an over-zealous naval commander, but taken down with an apology. Some Americans came down from Oregon. Expeditions carrying women and children ventured directly across the Rocky mountains. California could not remain in its uncertain ownership. It was called "Naboth's vineyard" by the Americans who thought that France or England coveted it. Lord Palmerston's defiant speech in the House of Lords was quoted and popularly cartooned.

Covetousness, indeed, may have added to the desire in the United States for war with Mexico; certainly, as the war progressed, the natural longing for California took shape in the popular demand for that country as a prize of war. General Kearny<sup>3</sup> was instructed to invade the country from Fort Leavenworth and to pass through New Mexico to California, conquering the inhabitants and establishing government in the name of the United States of America. Commodores Sloat and Stockton were ordered to attack the coast of California.<sup>4</sup>

In the meantime John C. Fremont, the American explorer, had been



SPANISH AND  
AMERICAN HOUSES,  
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

<sup>3</sup> When the War of 1812 began, Stephen W. Kearny, of New Jersey, entered the army as captain of volunteers and remained in the service. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was in command of the western division and was ordered to take possession of New Mexico. In the progress of the war he served in Mexico and died of disease contracted there.

<sup>4</sup> Sloat, who was in command of the Pacific squadron, was ordered to occupy Monterey, upon rumor that the British admiral intended to take possession of that port. Stockton sailed around Cape Horn to serve as commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron. He directed the later movements in California and sent a relief detail to meet Kearny.

buffalo rugs, wool, and Mexican blankets were brought back. The provisions consisted of bacon, flour, coffee, sugar, and salt. Buffalo would furnish fresh meat on the way. The cost of the goods was increased about one hundred per cent by the journey, but nevertheless the trade grew from about fifteen thousand dollars in 1822 to over a million dollars in 1846.

The Mexicans became alarmed at

ordered by the California authorities at Monterey to leave the San Joaquin valley where his expedition was resting. He refused, and erected a fort about thirty miles from Monterey, over which he raised the American flag. Subsequently he withdrew into Oregon, but in 1846 returned under government orders "to watch over the American interests." He coöperated with the revolting Americans who raised their "bear flag" and erected an independent state, July 4, 1846, with Fremont as governor. When Commodore Sloat seized Monterey, Fremont joined him and raised a California battalion. He was made military and civil governor by Stockton when the news of the Mexican war reached California.<sup>5</sup>



LORD PALMERSTON  
AND OLD ZACK.  
(From an old cartoon.)

When Kearny arrived, after suffering great hardships on his overland journey, a dispute arose between him and Stockton, but communication with Washington was eventually established and order ensued.<sup>6</sup> In the treaty of peace with Mexico that country was despoiled of all the land lying west of the Rio Grande and north of the Gila. The Americans ran the boundary line at will, bending it southward to embrace the port of San Diego. A few years later a section south of the Gila, into which a few Americans had ventured, was added by purchase from Mexico for the sum of \$10,000,000.<sup>7</sup>

Fremont and the  
"bear flag"  
republic.

California ceded to  
the United States.

Punishing an enemy by depriving him of territory is a rule of nations in the old world. From an American standpoint, the spoliation of weak Mexico is inexcusable save on the old law of the fittest coming into its own. "Manifest destiny" will always accompany the greater force of arms. The "duty" of the United States to take outlying provinces under its protection rests upon the demands of American trade and American interests.<sup>8</sup>

"Manifest destiny"  
again.

Many Americans hurried into the new possessions. They found the people living much as their ancestors had lived in old Spain. In topog-

<sup>5</sup>John Charles Fremont, a Georgian, was connected with the United States topographical surveys in the southern states, and in 1842 was given charge of an expedition to examine the South Pass as a route to Oregon. He subsequently made several expeditions, both official and private, until he had traversed many parts of the western land and had gained for himself the title of "Pathfinder." Ten thousand copies of the report of his first expedition were printed and distributed by Congress. They greatly encouraged western migration. Fremont's achievements inspired Whittier's "The Pass of the Sierra" and laudations from other pens, but old trappers who had traversed the mountains alone and unaided were inclined to believe his accomplishments overestimated.

<sup>6</sup>In the contest between Stockton and Kearny, Fremont acknowledged the orders of the former, and was later tried by court-martial and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. The penalty was remitted by President Polk, but Fremont resigned.

<sup>7</sup>The negotiations were conducted by James Gadsden, minister to Mexico, and the land is called "Gadsden's Purchase." The enormous price paid for forty-five thousand square miles of poor land will always give critics of America ground for claiming that it was largely conscience money.

raphy and climate California much resembled Spain. Mountains and high plains gave opportunity for irrigation. In the valleys herding was followed. All carrying was done on pack-mules. The Americans likened

the adobe built cities, when seen at a distance, to an extensive brickyard. Instead of horses, donkeys were used as beasts of burden. In their boxes mounted on solid wooden wheels, whole families came to church or to celebrate their many saint days with fireworks, processions, and bonfires. Their churches, with the battered bells and carved beams, seemed to belong to another world. They dressed in fantastic colors and seemed, in their windowless houses, to regard mirrors as the criterion of wealth. In their little gardens they raised delicious fruits and melons.



THE GREEDY BOY.\*

The bustling American invasion soon changed this picturesque scene. San Francisco was built up at the rate of fifty houses in one month. A pony mail was established between San Francisco and San Diego, starting every two weeks. A vessel loaded with Mormons from New York and

Picturesque subjects.

American development of California.

THE TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA EXPANSION.

Vermont came into San Francisco, followed by another bearing a company of United States volunteers raised to settle permanently in California. A wagon road was established overland from Missouri, and trails were made through New Mexico. A territorial government had been set up, as has been said, in 1846, by Kearny; and California entered upon her



evolution toward statehood, an event hastened beyond any imagination by the discovery of some bits of yellow metal at Sutter's mill, January 19, 1848.

\*This cartoon of the time represents Uncle Sam as a greedy boy taking not only Texas and California, but Mexico as well. Queen Victoria, who stands by, fears nothing will be left for the Prince of Wales, but the king of France reminds her that England is fond of Indian bonbons and France of Algerian tobacco. They are all engaged in grabbing territory.

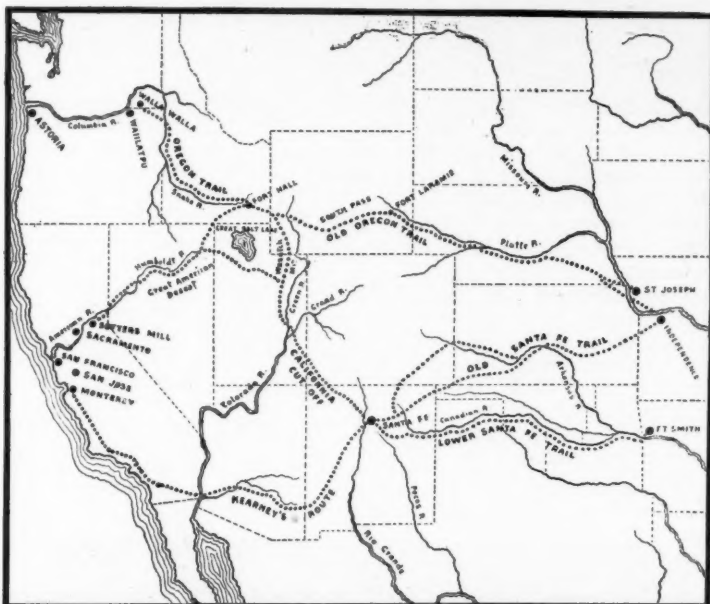


## CHAPTER XXVIII.

## GOLD, THE NEW FACTOR IN AMERICAN EXPANSION.

When Upper California came into the possession of the United States by conquest, there were probably not ten thousand civilized people in it. Three years later it had a population of ninety thousand, and was admitted as a state without passing through the preparatory stage of a territory. This unprecedented progress was due to a deadlock in Congress over the question of slavery in the territorial government to be provided, and to the wonderful growth of population owing to the discovery of gold. The Spaniard had neglected ordinary occupations in searching for the precious

From foreign soil  
to statehood.



OREGON AND  
CALIFORNIA TRAILS.

metal; the Americans stumbled on it by chance in preparing for the ordinary pursuit of manufacturing.

In conducting the various enterprises connected with New Helvetia, Sutter felt the need of a sawmill and sent some men up the American river about forty miles to locate the mill at a proper site. In digging the tail-race to carry off the water, a lumberman named Marshall,<sup>1</sup> in charge of building the mill, found some small bits of gold.

Discovery of gold.

The news spread with astonishing rapidity. San Francisco was the first place of importance to hear of the discovery, and within four months had lost three-fourths of its population. One man bought a horse for fifteen dollars and after reaching the diggings hired it out for one hundred dollars per week. Men paid as much as five hundred dollars for a rowboat in which to row up to Sutter's Fort. The city council of San Francisco adjourned permanently, the churches were closed, and the two newspapers suspended because their editors had joined the hegira.

Beginning of the  
gold fever.

<sup>1</sup> James Wilson Marshall, a native of New Jersey, emigrated to California in 1844 and served in the "bear flag" war. After his discovery of gold, his land was seized and he was reduced to extreme poverty in his old age. Sutter experienced the same fate.

THE INDIA RUBBER  
LINE TO  
CALIFORNIA.\*



California goes to  
the diggings.

From Southern California and Mexico came Americans and Mexicans. San José and Monterey were depopulated. An *alguazil* (constable) brought along ten prisoners from his jail and set them working for him. The American cooks and soldiers deserted from the California forts until the officers were compelled to do their own cooking. The news spread to the Sandwich Islands and brought over thousands of Chinese.<sup>3</sup> It went thence by vessel to Vancouver Island and so reached the Americans in Oregon.

In his message, upon the assembling of Congress in 1848, President Polk said that, unwilling to credit the reports coming from the gold fields, he had sent an officer who verified the announcement of the discovery. The supply was very large and the metal was found over an extensive district. The effects had produced a marvelous change of affairs in California.

President Polk on  
the discovery.

"Labor commands a most exorbitant price," said the President, "and other pursuits but that of searching for the precious metals are abandoned. Nearly the whole of the male population have gone to the gold districts. Ships arriving on the coast are deserted by their crews and their voyages suspended for want of sailors. Our commanding officer there entertains apprehensions that soldiers cannot be kept in the public service without a

CALIFORNIA WAGON  
TRAIN.



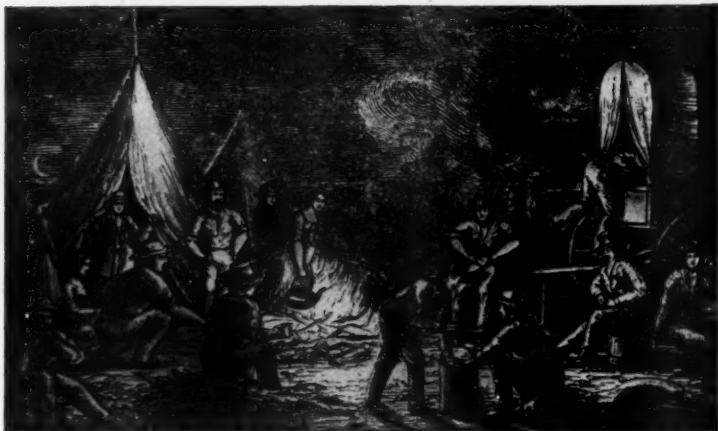
large increase of pay. Desertions in his command have become frequent, and he recommends that those who shall withstand the strong temptation and remain faithful should be rewarded."

The contagion of migrating to California spread with lightning rapidity



<sup>3</sup> By 1850 four thousand Chinese had arrived in California and were welcomed as valuable additions to the working class. But the working men soon began war upon them. In 1878 an anti-Chinese bill was vetoed by President Hayes, and in 1881 another by President Arthur. A partial exclusion bill was passed in 1888 and the Geary law, still more rigid, in 1892.

\* The inscription below this cartoon reads, "From the Atlantic to the Pacific, through in no time. The principle of this Railway is such that if the Passengers are nicely balanced both in mind and body all that is necessary to land at the 'Gold diggens' is to cut the line on the Atlantic side, then by one jerk, they reach in safety their place of destination. Reverse the above and they are back again."



FROM HUTCHINS' MAGAZINE.

FIRST NIGHT'S CAMPING.

and affected all classes. It furnished themes for popular songs, employment for fortune-tellers, texts for sermons, and proved a boon to the manufacturers of rubber boots and clothing, arms and ammunition. The streets of New York were filled with "Forty-niners" walking in their new outfits and bristling with weapons. Many of the volunteers just discharged from the army of the Mexican war joined the bands for California in search of new adventures. The New York bakeries were exhausted in supplying vessels sailing for Panama or about Cape Horn. Before February, 1849, ninety vessels had sailed, carrying eight thousand men, and seventy more were fitting out.

The exodus from New York.

If the conservative, older states were thus affected, one may imagine the excitement along the migratory frontier as the news gradually spread among the settlers. Little preparation was needed by these hardy frontiersmen for the journey of two thousand miles. They had choice of the Oregon or the Santa Fé trail.

Excitement on the frontier.

The northern or Oregon trail was most generally chosen, since it was the shorter. From St. Joseph or Independence, near the Missouri, it led along the Platte river to Fort Laramie, the western outpost. Along this way the line of "prairie schooners" stretched for miles,<sup>8</sup> being drawn up in a corral at night as an enclosure for the grazing animals, and stretching away again soon after break of day. The ferries were inadequate to the demand, and it was necessary to register on arrival in order to secure one's turn. Sometimes two hundred wagons were waiting, and a single ferry transferred over nine hundred wagons in one summer. A traveler counted four hundred and fifty-nine wagons in ten miles along the Platte. The men were picturesque in their woolen shirts, canvas jackets, and high top boots. Each carried a gun and two revolvers. Many of the women trudged along on foot, some carrying children. At intervals one saw a little mound with a board at the head, upon which a child's name had been burned with a hot iron. The trail was strewn with utensils and household goods abandoned to lighten the load.

The overland road to California.

The position of women in this movement was unique. Some expeditions were organized for the sole purpose of taking them to California. Enterprising steamboat captains would frequently cry "Ladies on board" to attract travelers. It was estimated that women made up only two per

\*The sides of the beds of these wagons had such a shear that they bore a fancied resemblance to a boat. The coupling was also unusually long.

FROM COMIC PAPERS.



A QUIET HOTEL.



CROSSING THE ISTHMUS.

Women in California.

cent of the population in the mining camps and but eight per cent of that of San Francisco. It was said that the chief qualification of an early governor was the presence of his wife and two daughters. Tickets to a wedding sold readily at five dollars each. Miners separated from home would frequently travel miles to see a child, and would weep at the sound of its voice. A child born in the diggings received presents of gold-dust that would have constituted a modest fortune in the states.

Crossing the Rockies.

With such numbers of people, proper sanitary arrangements were impossible. The cholera epidemic of 1849 carried off over five thousand of these immigrants gathered along the Missouri. Yet thousands more painted on their wagon tops "Ho for the diggings," purchased one of the numerous printed "Guides," and pressed on up the easy slopes leading to the South Pass of the Rocky mountains.<sup>4</sup> Here some amused themselves by carrying a pail of water from the Sweetwater, a branch of the Platte, to the Little Sandy, a branch of the Green, and so wedding the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. Thence to Fort Hall the way was easy along the Oregon trail, but at the fort the travelers turned south up the Snake river and Goose creek to the dreaded "American desert." Amidst great suffering from lack of water the Humboldt was followed until it sank in the sands about its alkali lake, and then the Truckee was reached to be followed up to its head. Thence the way divided to the many gold districts. Some travelers passed down the Feather river, others the Yuba, and still others the American.

The southern route.

The southern or Santa Fé trail led from Fort Smith (now Arkansas) along the Canadian or Red river to the Pecos and thence to Santa Fé. If the gold-seeker followed Kearny's or Cooke's route to southern California he would still be far from his goal. Therefore many preferred to turn north across the Grand and Green rivers and to pass the Wasatch mountains to the old Oregon trail. A few went south of the Great Salt Lake and up through the "desert" to the Humboldt.

Many caravans started upon the fearful journey inadequately equipped, and both government and private relief expeditions were necessary. "Outfits" varied from those carried by organized companies backed by



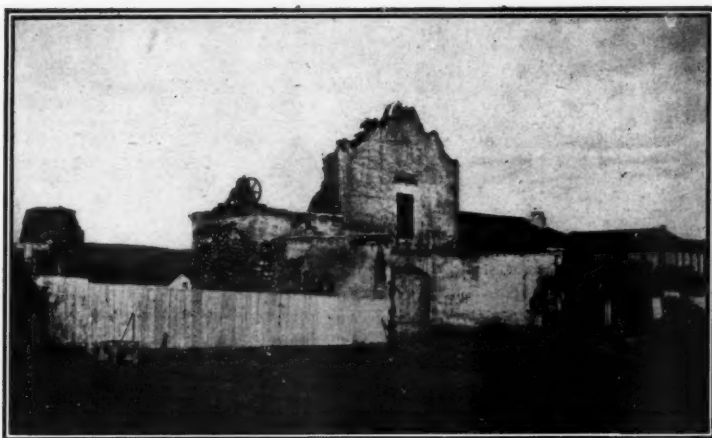
<sup>4</sup>The following is the first stanza of a popular song of the day:

"I soon shall be in 'Frisco,  
And then I'll look all 'round,  
And when I see the gold lumps there  
I'll pick 'em off the ground.

I'll scrape the mountains clean, my boys,  
I'll drain the rivers dry,  
A pocket full of rocks bring home —  
So, brothers, don't you cry."

Parkman's "Oregon Trail" is a classic on the experience of the overland travelers.





RUINS OF SAN DIEGO  
MISSION, OLDEST  
IN CALIFORNIA.

invested capital to individuals who trundled their equipment across the continent in a wheelbarrow. Anyone could borrow money on his future prospects. Stories came back to inflame still more the eastern minds; stories of ten men in ten days taking out one and one-half million dollars' worth of gold; of white men employing Indians to gather up nuggets as nuts were gathered in the states; of profits averaging one dollar per minute; of a spade selling for one thousand dollars. So wild grew expectations that some companies bought dredges with which to scoop up the metal.

Exciting stories of  
profits.

No such exodus had taken place within recorded history. Before the end of the year 1848 there were six thousand men in the gold fields and they had sent out six million dollars' worth of gold dust. By the end of 1849 over thirty-five thousand had arrived by sea and forty-two thousand by land. Of these fully three-fourths came from the United States. In San Francisco gold-dust was accepted as legal tender at the rate of sixteen dollars an ounce. That city grew in a few months from two thousand to sixteen thousand. In her harbor lay four hundred ships deserted by the sailors who had gone to the gold diggings.

Growth of  
San Francisco.

It was but natural that all this influx would bring a certain lawless element, although the most vicious class was prevented from migrating because of lack of capital. The United States had subsidized the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to ply between New York and San Francisco by transfer across the Isthmus of Panama, yet communication was irregular and infrequent. Many who had gone on the first impulse now sought means of return. Fabulous prices were offered for a return passage by those who had accumulated wealth. Cartoons exaggerated this condition of affairs, but it was sufficiently bad. In Sacramento the hospitals were crowded. Eggs sold at six dollars a dozen, milk at one dollar a quart and dried peaches at fifty-five cents a pound. Many who had come out singing "O California, that's the land for me," now began to sing "Oh, carry me back to old Virginia."

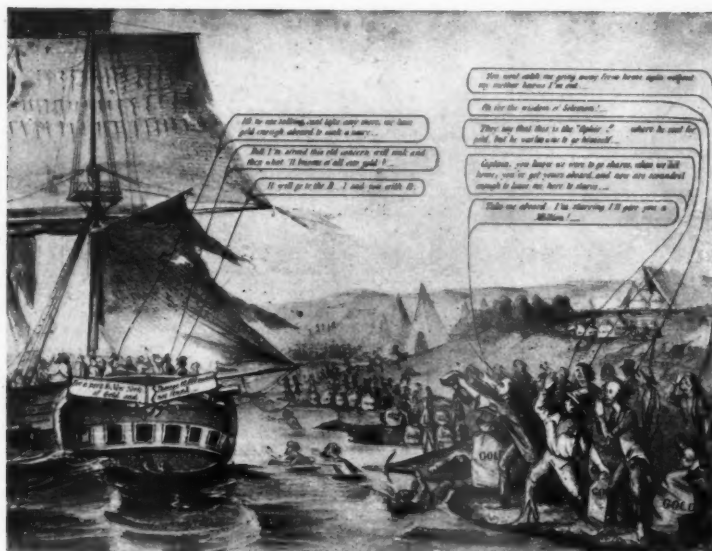
Reaction sets in.

The larger number of the immigrants were young men,<sup>5</sup> and youth, and



<sup>5</sup>The constituency of the convention which framed the first constitution for California (1850) indicates the states from which the population was most largely drawn. From New York came eleven; Pennsylvania and New Jersey, two; New England, six; Ohio, three; Maryland, five; Virginia and Kentucky, three each; Missouri, Florida, and Tennessee, one each. Seven were born in California, and five were foreign born. There were fourteen lawyers, eleven farmers, eight merchants, and fifteen scattering. Only four members were over fifty years of age.

FROM A CONTEMPORANEOUS PICTURE.



THE WAY THEY COME FROM CALIFORNIA.

Infusion of  
American blood.

hope soon told in overcoming this temporary depression and in building up a prosperous and thriving state from such varied materials. The Argonauts, or Forty-niners as they styled themselves, are proud to show that seven of the first ten governors, and all but two of the United States senators prior to 1897, were among the early gold seekers. The Spanish element was thus overcome in the twinkling of an eye by this inflow of Americans, and the picturesque and often ruined missions formed almost the only visible evidence that the Castilian was once master of this flourishing country. Nothing was now left save to bind the new land to the old by the iron bands of the railway.



#### REVIEW QUESTIONS.

##### CHAPTER XXV.

1. Under what conditions did Spain, France and Russia respectively, relinquish their claims to Oregon? 2. Upon what basis did England rest her claim to the Pacific coast? 3. What privileges had the Hudson Bay Company and how did it improve them? 4. How did the United States offset the claims of England? 5. Describe Whitman's connection with the settlement of Oregon. 6. How did the increase of Americans in Oregon affect the political situation? 7. How was the American claim of "fifty-four forty" finally settled?

##### CHAPTER XXVI.

1. How did climate and inheritance bring out strong contrasts in the civilization of the north and of the south? 2. How did the Missouri compromise affect the expansion of the south and north respectively? 3. How was the region from the Sabine to the Rio Grande ruled at this time? 4. How did Mexico foster American settlements in her territory? 5. What was the natural result? 6. How did Mexico try to stop colonization? 7. How was the independence of Texas achieved? 8. Why was Texas not admitted to the union upon her first application? 9. What steps finally led to her admission? 10. Why was the Mexican war unnecessary and disastrous? 11. Describe the introduction of telegraphy at this time.

##### CHAPTER XXVII.

1. What was the origin of the name of California? 2. Describe the early government of California. 3. How did the missions of California become so important an element in its early history? 4. How was California affected by the independence of Mexico? 5. Give an account of Sutter's influence in the early days of the country. 6. Describe the opening up of the Santa Fé trail. 7. How was the Mexican government of California affected by the rapidly increasing immigration? 8. Trace the stages by which California finally came into the United States. 9. What section of country was purchased from Mexico after the war? 10. Describe life in California previous to the war.

##### CHAPTER XXVIII.

1. Why did California pass through no stage of territorial government? 2. How and where was gold discovered? 3. Describe the effect upon the immediate vicinity. 4. How

was it felt in distant parts of the country? 5. Describe a journey along the Oregon trail. 6. What other route was open to emigrants? 7. What extraordinary economic conditions prevailed? 8. How was the influence of the "Forty-niners" felt in shaping the constitution and government of California? 9. How did the Chinese problem enter into California politics?

1. What was the treaty of Utrecht? Its date? 2. What questions were settled by the Ashburton treaty? 3. What American president was inaugurated in the same year that Queen Victoria was crowned? 4. How did Russia secure Alaska? 5. What western state came into the union as a free state but with a clause in its constitution excluding free negroes? 6. What state presented a memorial to the Senate, asking it to acknowledge the independence of Texas? 7. Who said "Be sure you are right, then go ahead"? 8. What are the most famous of the old California missions? 9. What was the origin of the "bear flag"? 10. Who was Father Junipero Serra? 11. When and why did the Mormons settle in Utah? 12. Who was Kit Carson? 13. What was the early name of San Francisco? 14. What were the famous Vigilance Committees of San Francisco?

*Search Questions.*



## OUTLINE VII.

### THE OREGON EXPANSION.

### CHAPTER XXV.

Western territorial expansion, northwest and southwest.

The Oregon country.

Progress of the Canadian-United States boundary.

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# A READING JOURNEY through FRANCE



Summary of  
Preceding  
Articles.

[Preparations for and incidents of "The Ocean Voyage," in this Reading Journey, were detailed in the October issue. French money, suggestions for living, and a tour of Paris streets and boulevards were covered in November. Domestic and public architecture in Paris, historically considered, formed the instalment in December. Art Life in Paris, from the student's point of view, was described and sketched in detail in January. The picturesque suburbs of Paris were described and illustrated in February. The Paris Exposition was the subject of text and illustration in March.]

## VII. ACROSS TOURAINE.

BY IRENAEUS PRIME-STEVENSON.

"Everything reminds you either of the fertility of the land, or of the antiquity of its monuments."—*De Vigny*.

After Paris—what?

Perhaps no section of a summer's vacation-trip in Europe can make the average American traveler feel the provoking pressure of limited time—so many days for this but no more, so many days for that, so far and not a mile farther whatever the temptation—as does the French one. Merely to have scraped acquaintance with Paris, and then to accomplish a few excursions radiating from it, which are of the first historic importance, easily means a succession of scrambles. You go away from them feeling that you have been winking at the very beginnings of a panorama of richest interest, staring at things from a carousel, with the most picturesque allurements hopelessly out of your vision. You realize that "Paris is not France" indeed; that France, as scenery or history, lies elsewhere in bewildering degree, and that to you, as to nine visitors in ten from a western world, France is to abide the Undiscovered Country.

A trip to the  
provinces.

Very likely, too, hot weather has come; you have been perspiring and dusty even at Versailles or Fontainebleau. You wonder whether, after all, you cannot carve out, squeeze out, a fortnight, or even less, for a bit of France's real country so near at hand; while yet you are not willing to be mentally a complete idler at some sea-resort of Normandy or Brittany, and must seriously upset your general route or dates of home-going by a flight into the Jura or the Vosges. If this country ramble really possesses you, along with a sense of the loveliness of French highroads and by-roads opening on all sides, then the disturbance and expense of time and money become far more unmanageable problems. Vainly do you try to work out a flying visit to the wilder Breton coast, to the wind-swept Pyrenees or the purple valleys of the Cevennes. The solitudes of Dauphiné are not near. The yellow and white cities of the Rhone and the southeast, with their Roman temples and theaters, are grilling in the hottest sun. Corsica means a pilgrimage by itself. You don't want to go northwesterly. So whither away?

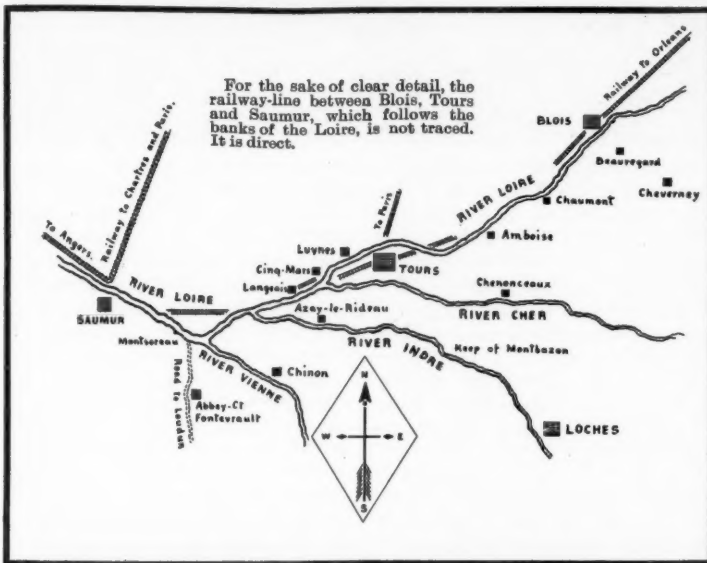
Touraine and the  
Loire as nature,  
history and art.

Touraine is your readiest and fullest solution of the whole question. Unless you are going far afield, no plot of French territory will so satisfy you, daily and hourly, even in its midsummer charm. None will become so decisively an intellectual fascination as well. In fact, Touraine is precisely the interest next (in a historical and æsthetic connection) to Paris, and topographically the inviting neighbor of it—all a stone's throw from the capital and its suburban studies. In strict historical development, the Loire valley precedes Paris, which after all is the city of the Bourbons, of the Napoleonic, of the Revolutionary and later pages of France's national eminence. Where except in Touraine did there center, during some three hundred years, all the royal chronicles of France,



with most of the remaining noble — and ignoble — history of the land — its governmental impulses for good or ill, its social and artistic and literary brilliancy, its most dramatic tableaux? Where else can you walk right into the middle of so endless and haughty a procession of kings, queens, warriors, powerful lords and dominant women? — most of them forgetting nothing royal except to be good. The château region of the Loire, for generations of French rulers, concentrated everything of virtue or of debasement in such careers. From Blois on the east of the old province, to Chinon on the west, Touraine offers the student every contrast of the Renaissance influences in France, and unfolds nearly every striking detail of the long Valois régime — not to speak of all the episodes of local or general significance that came long before Philippe IV., and make part of Bourbon and after-Bourbon annals. The contrasts in personality range between Jeanne d'Arc and Catherine de' Medici. The waters of the

The valley of the Loire.



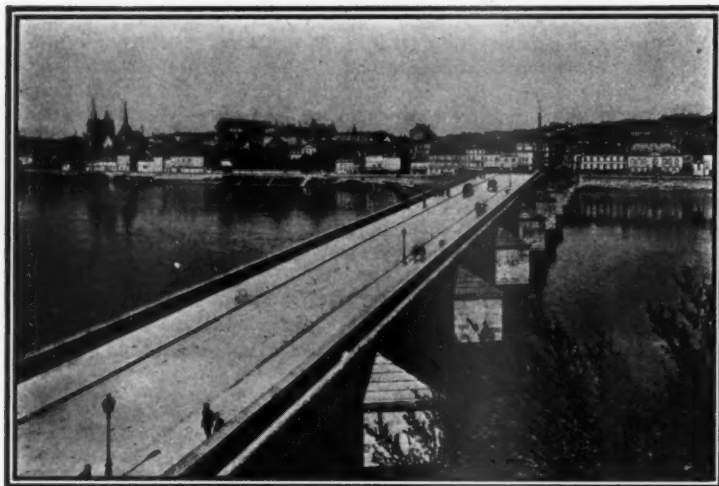
SKETCH MAP OF THE VALLEY OF THE LOIRE.

Loire, — along with the Loire's fair and pellucid affluents — have a far greater title to be considered the river of France than either the Seine or the Rhone. Once in the valley of that stream, you are borne along by almost the fullest current of vivid essential French history which can assail your industry as a scholar or the casual imagination. And the tourist who seeks Nature is, day by day and time by time, wooed by the fairest aspects of a countryside of unbroken French verdure. Out of it rises the long chain of towers that have been part of Touraine as an architectural show-place since the fourteenth century. A short express-train journey will set you down in the middle of all this, or whisk you back to Cosmopolis in an afternoon.

Topographically measured, all Touraine itself means no great district. Centrally placed in France, the ancient province and duchy equaled what today is a single Department — that of the Indre-and-Loire — to which modern area may be added some corners of Orléans and Poitou and Anjou. Like them, Touraine has no political individuality under its aristocratic old name, today; the abolition of the old régime canceled that honor and definiteness, just as the Revolution shattered many of the fortresses rising along its rivers. Interest to the traveler begins at one or another end of a pretty direct line of sunny towns with châteaux, or of châteaux

The Touraine topography.

BLOIS—GENERAL  
VIEW.



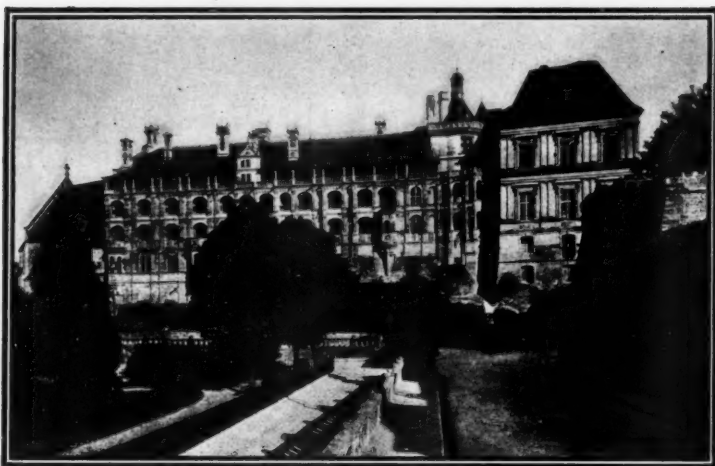
Points of interest.

without significance as towns. Each one is within a few hours (frequently less time than that) of its neighbor; traced by a generally lateral succession, east and west, along the Loire valley for ninety odd miles; dotting not only the streams but the railway course. The Loire is, however, the early and aristocratic thread of connection; the railway, if convenient, a modern interloper. Your entire expedition includes about a dozen or fifteen closely consecutive points of interest. At the eastern end of the series is Blois. In nearly the precise middle is Tours. The western boundary is old Chinon's gray ruins. Of course I am making a somewhat arbitrary map in this. Touraine, north and south of the Loire's line, is plentiful in minor attractions for the close student of biography or of special historic episodes. But the generality of tourists will not have leisure for sights and associations of this less salient kind.

Plan of a Touraine  
tour

In the way of a Touraine itinerary—which is the main business of the present paper, almost to the exclusion of its use even in passing comment—there are three ways of getting down to the Loire valley, and of seeing all the greater panorama of the Touraine; each way being about equally quick, direct and acceptable. As it happens, not all the notable places which you will visit can offer you proper lodging and refreshment. So a basis, or bases, of campaigning during your ten days or fortnight, must be established. And, as there is also a measurable chain of historical or architectural consecutives to be studied, those bases are desirable. A large number of Loire tourists make the old capital of the province, Tours, their continuous rendezvous. By short daily railway journeys as far east as Blois, and as far west as Chinon, the pilgrimage is parceled out. Tours being nearly the exact middle point of the Touraine, and the train service in the Loire valley excellent, this plan is not amiss, though it seems at first sight fussy. But if the present adviser may guide the sort of reader who likes to begin a business at its beginning and to end it at an end, there occur the alternatives either of going straight down to Blois and then proceeding ever westerly among the châteaux and towns, or else of making Saumur and Chinon your first objective points and so moving on easterly to Blois. Either will be found a wise scheme of lateral operations. At Blois, for example, you will establish yourself until you have seen its own great castle; and, by short excursions, within a few days will have visited Chambord, Chaumont, Cheverney and Beauregard also, if your time will permit. All are localities in easiest range of Blois. Next you formally remove to Tours—giving a day to Amboise

Alternatives.

CHÂTEAU  
DE BLOIS.

on the way, while your luggage is your forerunner to a Tours hotel. Once at Tours, you will be busy with goings back and forth between this second halt for sundry peaceful Touraine nights, and Luynes, Chenonceaux, gloomy Loches, the more cheerful dignity of Langeais, and so on. After seeing them, you shift your ground once more to Saumur, which will afford you a good bed and a sufficient *table d'hôte* after forenoons or afternoons at Chinon, Azay-le-Rideau, Fontevrault and Loudun. And so will you have accomplished your Touraine holiday, and be easily, if not willingly, carried up by the fast train between Saumur and Paris. It is true that you could just as well have begun the march at Saumur, and have ended it at old Blois. In fact, strict "historical movement" somewhat argues the latter choice of a cross-country Loire ramble. But, by taking the Blois end first or the Saumur end first, you will have adopted a judicious system; and it is with a fairly adequate and rich picture of the Loire valley's chronicle, its architecture and its natural serene picturesqueness as a perpetual remembrance that you will turn your face from its masterpieces and master-stream.

Summary of the  
tour.

The train has started you on your way to Blois. You may or may not halt at Orléans, which stately old city is the chief stop of the Touraine

DOMRÉMY  
MAISON DE  
JEANNE D'ARC.

CHÂTEAU  
DE CHAMBORD.

Orléans.

Jeanne d'Arc.

Blois.

Castle at Blois.

express. But if you can spare the time between a few trains, or the end of an afternoon, it is worth while to break your journey; to stroll about the aisles of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross and to meet the rushing Loire itself, for the first time, as you loiter across the long bridge ending the Rue Royale. At Orléans, too, you have a preface to the later personalities of Touraine. For Orléans was the city of Jeanne d'Arc. Jeanne is its titular maid, as well as the star of its deliverance. You will find in the career of Jeanne at least a part of the story of the Loire district; though it is an early part, and half-buried under the episodes of later wars, and perhaps easily forgotten in the affairs of many Frenchwomen as unlike Jeanne as was Diana of Poitiers or the Duchess of Montbazou. Directly across the western expanse of north central France, far beyond Touraine, is Domrémy, the village whence Jeanne came to find her recreant king and to begin her work to which "the voices" had called her. Here in Orléans is seen the house called hers; as over in Domrémy is cherished the small cottage where she was sheltered, full of visions and courage, a mystery first and last to this later world of our unfaith.

Blois reached, the tourist is fairly in Touraine's circuit; ushered into its architectural dignity and historic concerns. Up rises before you the imposing breadth and height of Blois château, the seat of one royal occupant after another, a majestic growth in stone of two or three architectural and political currents. But, however detached, they have not impaired the coherent effect and solid beauty of this tall Blois castle; and the restoration of it by the government has been a careful as well as a generous grace to it. It was in this Blois château—in the chapel that you personally visit—that the banner of the Pucelle was blessed, and here she herself knelt as a suppliant in prayer for her army's success. But after Jeanne, as before her, generations of the princes and warriors and courtiers and women of good and evil fame have passed up and down the staircases and gathered in the wide chambers of the old stronghold. The Valois made Blois one of their homes. No political assassination under them, not even Coligny's, can outvie the terribly dramatic one in which Henry of the Scar, the arrogant Duke of Guise, was lured to his fate, in a room still shown to the visitor; murdered by the desire of his king, Henry III., in the Christmastide of 1588. As for Catherine de' Medici,—Catherine was peculiarly a resident of Blois, both during the youth of her children, the Duke of Anjou and Marguerite of Valois, and later; and the tower which was her astrological workroom in trying to shape her intrigues and bring them to good fruit, is a witness to her superstition as much as her rooms are a remembrance of her residence. At Blois, too, in 1571, honest-hearted Jeanne d'Albret, a guest on state affairs, was half amazed and half disgusted, as she wrote to her son, Henry of Navarre,





CHAUMONT.

down in Béarn, at such a social atmosphere about Charles IX. as she met.

Anne of Brittany had held an earlier and much more respectable court life in Blois château, until her death in 1514, to which the end of the reign of Louis XII. soon succeeded. It was under Francis I., as part of his costly addition to Blois château, that the famous open staircase came into its almost miraculous beauty of design and execution. Many and many a time must at least two royal young lovers, married ones, who were domiciled at Blois, have looked forth from the easy gradients of its ascent—Mary Stuart of Scotland and Francis II. Indeed, only a few Blois vistas, of greater or lesser human fascination, would amount to a review of French history. By no means a last royal episode in it—if an almost amusingly undignified one—is later than Catherine de' Medici's days here or at Chaumont and Chenonceaux. For, in 1619, another Medici queen, the unlucky Marie, scrambled down a tower, by a rope ladder, in the dead of night, in one of her vain attempts to be a free agent against Richelieu. But one cannot pursue the tale of this stately pile further.

A famous stairway.

Some disturbance of the historical sequence of the Tourangean story comes in our visiting Chambord at this early stage of the tour. The discord is not really injurious; and the excursion is so distinctly a business from Blois that it is excused. You may be forced to pass by two other châteaux—Cheverney and Beauregard; but Chambord is a monument not to be slighted, while it is far from a perfect one in actual plan and evolution. The vast mass of Chambord seems, as De Vignys says, to spring up as enchantment out of earth—ponderous and complete—an effect aided by its flat site and shrouding park expanse. No Touraine château is as oppressively vast and stony in its impression, less a thing of beauty than a labor of pride. The architect who built Chambord for Francis I. (it was planned by the famous Le Nepveu) we know designed a sort of happy mixture of the effects of a stronghold, a fortress of defense, with the less secretive and gloomy details of a pleasure palace. The builder fell between two stools, though Chambord arose. But Francis himself seems to have been satisfied. By living not too continuously in it, by incessant hunting parties about it and with parading a court of considerable lustre along its galleries, Chambord served the turn of the cat-eyed and debonair king. But its character was faithfully hit off by Louis XIII., when he said to a friend, "Pray let us stand by this window and bore ourselves." None of the gay and frail beauties of the Valois reigns liked Chambord. Diana the Cold and, later, Gabrielle the Gay shunned it; the scheming Medici women neglected it; the Bourbons rarely made a thorough use of it. Mme. de Montespan and Mme. de Maintenon hated it almost as much as

Chambord.

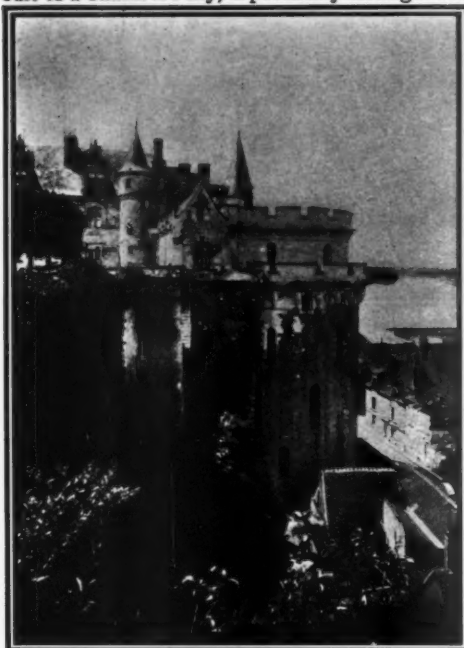
Fortress and palace.

they hated each other. The death of Maurice de Saxe (after a duel in its forest) is a touch of gloom later, in course of its eighteenth century occupancy, and the final one is its still more recent association with a lost cause and a rejected dynasty. For Count de Chambord died in Austria, an exile, in 1883.

Beauregard and  
Cheverney.

Neither Beauregard nor Cheverney, two châteaux within convenient circuit of a Chambord day, is peculiarly distinguished in chronicles, as those of

Touraine run. But Cheverney especially is a strikingly beautiful old seat; in its domestic and simple elegance, a grateful contrast to Chambord's fantastic and heavy outlines. Cheverney was built in the reign of Henry IV., by the Count de Cheverney, his favorite and upright public servant. Beauregard, like Chambord, is a creation of the date of Francis I. Here comes out the effect as a home, a house for daily life and a quieter range of association than political ones; this obtains throughout its pleasant apartments and setting. Yet Beauregard has a state interest hanging about it, too; for Louise of Orléans, the Duchess of Montpensier ("la grande Mademoiselle"), found Beauregard a handy corner of Touraine for concocting plots against Mazarin. She was much in it. The place has not yet gained its due look of age, any more than has Château Cheverney softened its formal beauty. But perhaps that grace—which we volubly admire in a house and secretly hate in our faces and figures—will come in inevitable growth.



AMBOISE.

Château Chaumont.

Chaumont, pitched on one of the elevations that every now and then command the Loire, offers a winning contrast to Chambord. It is of an individual and typical prominence among the seats of the mighty in Touraine. Yet Chaumont is no marvel of Renaissance genius in château-making. It has strength, compactness, nobility and much beauty, while as a planned castle it had neither too much care to be a fortalice, nor too little neglect of the fact that times of peace have often suddenly invited wars and the siege-trains of invasions. The château, round-towered and roofed with its blue-grey slatings, rather deceives the eye in a first notion of the breadth and space of its stretch. It came into being, in part by Philibert de l'Orme, in part by Charles of Amboise, a brother of the great Cardinal d'Amboise. A large share of its biographical associations are with the two brothers; the churchman as true a man of statecraft, with his ambition for a chief mistake, as French ecclesiastical registers can offer; the other man of lesser mark, but a study that brings no small respect for him. Three or four castles, however, had been warders of this special height on the Loire's banks before the Chaumont of today was edified. Fierce civil struggles and bloody rivalries built and destroyed and rebuilt Chaumont here, before this less military structure mounted to command all the vicinity, even if in a less truculent fashion. The busy

The scene of many  
rivalries.

Cardinal Amboise could not spend much time in Chaumont, while he had France and his own intrigues on his hands. But he lived here, now and then; and in Chaumont's beautiful chapel stands his episcopal throne and hangs the red hat which he much wanted to change for a papal tiara. At Chaumont, too, resided Catherine de' Medici. Her fat and pallid face was year-long to be seen in those beautiful, sunny rooms and in the even more cheerful courts and pleasure. But Catherine availed herself of Chaumont only till she could drive Diana of Poitiers from another glory of Touraine—Château Chenonceaux. She did so when Henry II. finished his gallantries and life. Diana, nevertheless, never much esteemed Chaumont, preferring another of her estates, at Anet. After-years, even a long row of them, brought rather a variety of ownership than new dignity to Chaumont. It has been in the real estate market innumerable times. Today, in good, in even magnificent order, it is kept up as an estate and public interest by the de Broglie family, and surveys the Loire in its old isolated hauteur and repose. Readers of that classic among French historical novels, "Cinq-Mars," by De Vigny, will remember that in Chaumont's roomy dining-hall occurs the first episode of the progress of the young Marquis to a public career and to the share in conspiracy against Richelieu, which brought him to the block. From Chaumont he sets out toward Loudun, "on a Friday, or a thirteenth of the month, after sitting thirteen at table, and on a church-day consecrated to two martyrs"; and in the garden of Chaumont, stealthily returned to the castle, he bids Maria de Gonzaga his farewell under cover of night.

There is something theatrical—the suggestion of a single huge, painted drop-scene for a playhouse—hanging about the aspect of Amboise. It is noble and spectacular; a fortress-château, withal, even if all the sterner qualities in its structure do not detach themselves wholly on a first view. The towers and galleries look off toward Tours in a defiant as well as courtly haughtiness. The splendid round tower, so conspicuous among its details, was built by Charles VIII., and almost by itself would dignify as a hold of strength and solid purport. Both the intimate and the residential features of Amboise tolerate few rivals between the right or leftward bounds of the Loire group. You are guided around noble apartments of state, or into less ample but not less beautiful chambers; through corridors and hallways that have been traversed by mail-shod soldiers and silken-clad princesses. Here are those towers so massive that staircases were dispensed with, and rounding planes of

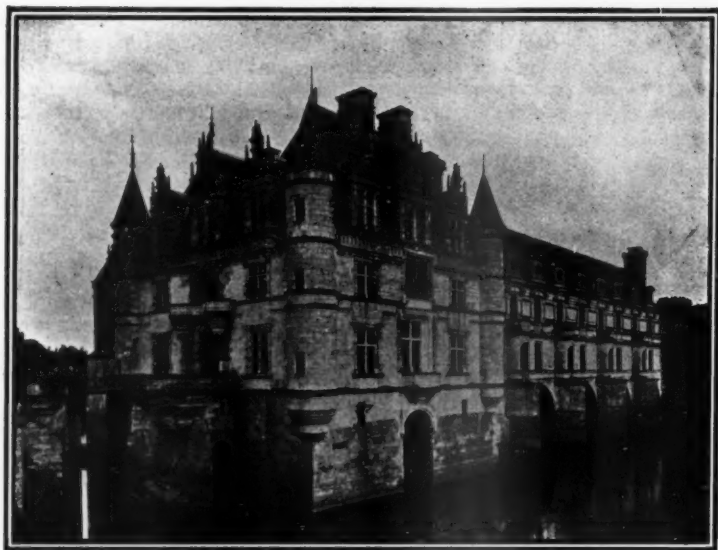
Occupants of  
Chaumont.



TOURS  
CATHEDRAL.

Amboise.

CHENONCEAUX.

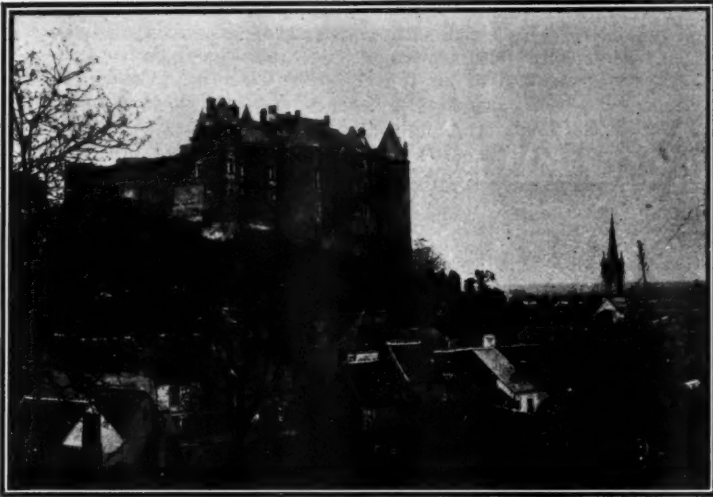
Massacre of  
Huguenots.

stone and brick built instead—up which a regiment of cavalry, or a torchlight procession, carriages and all, could pass to the upper floors, as easily as a pedestrian. The sunshine brightens one of the fairest views of the Loire for you, if you look down at the stream from the terraces of Amboise. Yet no place in France has a more hideous episode of death in its chronicle than this beautiful lodging for kings. In March, 1650, occurred here the sudden arrests, executions and assassinations by which the Duke of Guise shattered a Huguenot conspiracy against his long usurpation of the government of France. Amboise was for weeks a torture-chamber and a hangman's scaffold. Only the blood of St. Bartholomew's Day, a few days later, equaled the horrors of the scenes in and about the castle. The Loire "rolled corpses rather than waves" toward Anjou, and the village houses and country roads showed dangling victims until more than thirteen hundred had perished summarily. It is hard to realize any tableau as sinister as that which grouped all the royalties of Amboise, older or younger, and a richly-dressed circle of other court people, here on these balconies and along these parapets, to watch the doings of the Guise executioners, just below the Amboise walls. The château has a vacant air about it nowadays, unfurnished and bare in numerous salons. But there should be all the more reason and space for ghostly carnivals to be unbroken by night, however cheerful is the vast structure at the noontide.

Tours.

Tours is a place to linger in, and indeed to live in—as many American and English colonists annually attest. It is the embodiment of Touraine's softer quality: a broad, bright, clean old provincial capital, with a good deal of life about it. Tours has no château for you. Of course you have expected to see a decent fragment of the terrible stronghold, Plessiz-les-Tours, the abode of the cruel Louis XI. Unluckily, there is not a reasonably interesting or able-bodied relic of that castle—hard as it is to understand how a fortress that was quite as large, formidable and complex as Scott's "Quentin Durward" describes it, could ever be swept away, and even its outlines be lost. But such is the case. You are shown an ignominious outbuilding or so as the last remnant of the structure. But in Tours, the city of Charles Martel's glory, the head and heart of Touraine's provincial history until the absorption of all such domains in





LUYNES.

the Revolutionary chaos, you can find only too much to wheedle you into overstaying. The cathedral is a wonder among all the monuments of flamboyant-Gothic church-building. It is not St. Martin's cathedral, but St. Gatien's, to be sure: for of the old St. Martin edifice subsists now only the blank square tower, known as "The Tower of Charlemagne" because of its association with the resting-place of Queen Luitgarde, his wife. No church in France has such a pair of towers as those of St. Gatien, and its nave is like a grove. You will stroll around the cheerful streets and come upon the so-called house of Tristan l'Hermitte with a willing credulity. The municipal archives and museum will interest you. The pleasant afternoons will find you sitting and — never-failing employment in your holiday — watching the Loire from the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, even if

St. Gatien's cathedral.

"Innumerable midges  
In Tours do haunt the bridges."

Life slips along pleasantly with the worthy citizens of Tours; and your own traveler's time will take its gait imperceptibly from the local pulse.

At Tours, as I have already pointed out, the visitor in the Loire valley is at his middle point. And now must begin the most varied and probably most interesting portion of the expedition. It will not be worth while for one to change his hotel-quarters till Loches, Chenonceaux, Luynes, Langeais, all châteaux that are of an almost proverbial importance, have been "done." These do not exhaust all the historic houses along the Loire and the Indre and the Cher, which suave streams now exact their meed of attention from you. The whole region speaks in an inexhaustible volubility of rich castle-builders and proud castle-dwellers, especially of Valois epochs and preferments. Here, too, the more feminine chapters of Touraine annals come. The persistent influence of women who led the sovereigns of France in a leash and dictated their lives and decrees by a bargain of kisses, makes a particular accent in the local chronicle. Perhaps if Jeanne d'Arc is the almost intangible saint of the Touraine as of all France, the astute and passionless Diana of Poitiers is the flesh and blood queen of it. Chenonceaux, probably the best known Loire château, was the scene of Diana's busiest intrigues and of Henry II. as a slave of his mistress. Diana acquired the place (built in 1516 by Thomas Bohier, and a crown-escheat in 1531) through processes both illegal and impudent; and to her liking for the estate are due some of its most costly details.

Historic houses.

Chenonceaux.

But, as has been said, Catherine de' Medici had a mind to Chenonceaux, and kept her eyes upon it as a boy watches an apple swinging and ripening. Diana was expelled from her pet residence as soon as the royal lover of the favorite was cold in his grave. After Catherine's brilliant fêtes at Chenonceaux, it became the residence of Louise of Lorraine, of Gaston of Orléans, of Louis XIV. in youthful days, and of many others in a tedious succession. Richelieu did not think it a defensible place — as it

certainly is not, by the faintest integral details of architecture — and so while he was busypulling down the really fortified castles of the Loire, he spared Chenonceaux. The Revolution, likewise, was tolerant of it; beautiful relic of tyrants and harlots that it was! A Paris banking-house owns Chenonceaux today; and a miscellaneous public stroll through its splendid halls, its long wing that is in such loving companionship with the River Cher, and the gardens united to the memory of a Diana not as chaste as the goddess of the bow, and at heart not much more ardent.

Nothing less extended than a book would furnish the Touraine's guest with even



CHÂTEAU DE  
CHINON.

fragmentary details of this later (or it may be, earlier) stretch of his holiday tour. Indeed, volume after volume, descriptive and historical, has been written of single and successive localities. Southwesterly, on the Indre, rises the terrible Loches; its town, its castle, its proverbial dungeons, the expression of a cruelty so determined and unhuman that we wonder whether their witnesses be not a ghastly lie. Loches is the relapse to the darkness of the story of the Touraine. Its donjon speaks out with a fearful distinctness the fierceness of might against right when Louis XI. was King of France. On the road to Loches, you catch sight of another mighty keep, foursquare and ominous, even if a statue of the Virgin has been set up on its sheltered cornice — Montbazou, whereto hangs at least one sinister anecdote of evil lore and abrupt death. Langeais, a jewel of the Loire, reminds us of Balzac's pathetic novelette; and is an almost peerless example of how the anxious castle-architects of its date aimed at keeping a nobleman's dwelling in the double capacity of a protected home and an enlivening place of abode — the softened ideal of Renaissance aristocratic life. At Château d'Ussé, too, a noble home is to be studied. Some pleasant forenoon will find the tourist at Cinq-Mars, again mindful of the short career of young Henri d'Effiat and of his friend, de Thou. The august façade of Luynes never can be overlooked, and a long and meditative day will be the tribute to that stately pile, built by the favorite marshal of the thirteenth Louis. On the north bank of the Indre rises the beautiful Azay-le-Rideau, distinctly a Renaissance château in its

Loches: and a group  
of Loire châteaux.

Azay-le-Rideau.

elegance of desing, with a picture gallery which brings before you almost all the great actors in Tourangean chronicles. Nor should you forget the remnant of the great Abbey of Fontevrault, nor Montsoreau; and at least an afternoon's quiet study of Loudun will bring its special reward. In Loudun took place one of the most complex, dramatic and cruel judicial tragedies that the ministry of Richelieu ever sanctioned—not to say contrived—the trial for sorcery of Urbain Grandier, curé of the once beautiful Church of St. Pierre; terminating in his death at the stake in Loudun's little market-place.

Loudun.

These paragraphs have not even edged toward pointing the reader to Touraine as the focus of the Renaissance in letters, music, the graphic arts: the scene of a forever-amazing richness of Italian and French æsthetics, in the days when the châteaux along the Loire Valley were young. We must not merge and confound wholly the French Renaissance with the Italian one, which begot that in France. But the story of the Loire castles fuses almost too brilliantly the general new birth of beauty and intellect. Primaticcio, Cellini, Goujon, Rabelais, Molière, Ronsard, Marguerite de Navarre, Jehan Fouquet, Andrea del Sarto, Jean Cousin, Lulli,—the names come to us at random—each one a subject for the student. But so nearly at the end of the journey westward, it is not in key to dwell on minds and hands of peace, and on the later, social fascinations of the old province. Chinon is reached. Once more the Maid of Orléans is uppermost in your imagination as you walk about the ruins of the three castles of Chinon. These stones are a memorial to her; and they will be such as long as one of them stands upon another. The Roman legions and Visigothic princes seem to have no share in the past of Chinon, when Jeanne is in mind. Her inexplicable ideality, her miraculous career casts a spiritual light over all the region; redeeming it, expiating it, as a Valley of the shame of France under a whole dynasty. Chinon can offer you little that is tangibly associated with the Maid; but she does not need the elaborate monuments that are so robustly a witness to another kind of dignity and to a very different influence in French history than her inspiration.

Chinon.

With Chinon—and a final evening in Saumur, which notable old town will lately have been your residence, no matter whose residences you have been studying—you go back to Paris in contentment, feeling as if the Loire has been your friend from youth up; as if, like Moses, you had been cradled in infancy on its waters; unless, instead, you dream that you, too, have dwelt in its marble halls. Possibly, however, you have set your heart on further French explorings, even with a dangerous trifling with your holiday time. If so, you will enter another ground of enchantment; where the history of Normandy's flat leagues, of Brittany's blood-stained fields, of the grim strongholds of Anjou, is all to be minutely localized, day by day. But that has no place here. Besides, it is ten chances to one that you are thinking of Switzerland's glaciers, or the Rhine steamers, of the Cathedral of Cologne—if not of the near voyage across the Atlantic, and of the pleasant fact that not every château in Touraine meant to the occupants any true sense of the fact that there is one place, however humble, which, according to *your* heart, no other place is quite like.

Back to Paris.



1. What is the modern political name of the old province of Touraine? 2. Why has the Loire a greater claim to be called the river of France than either the Seine or the Rhone? 3. What interest centers in Orléans? 4. How is Blois associated with Jeanne d'Arc? 5. What important addition to the château was made by Francis I.? 6. What famous queen spent much of her life here? 7. Who was her husband? At what château did he spend much of his time, and why? 8. What two famous royal lovers made their home at Blois? 9. Who was Jeanne d'Albret? 10. What tragedy took place at Blois in 1588? 11. What is the general effect of the château of Chambord? 12. By whom was it built? 13. How has it been regarded by royalty? 14. Who was its last owner? 15. What special charm have Beauregard and Cheverney? 16. What famous churchman is associated with Chaumont? 17. Describe the appearance of the château. 18. In what historical novel are

Review Questions.

some of the scenes laid at Chaumont? 19. Describe the château of Amboise. 20. What terrible events took place here in 1560? 21. How is Scott's "Quentin Durward" associated with Tours? 22. How did Charles Martel get his name of "Hammer"? 23. What special characteristics mark the cathedral? 24. How did Diana of Poitiers secure control of Chenonceaux? 25. How and when was her career at that château ended? 26. What queen succeeded her? 27. What is the present state of the château? 28. What dark memories surround the castle of Loches? 29. Describe the château of Luynes. 30. What special interest is attached to Azay-le-Rideau? 31. What strange tragedy took place at Loudun? 32. How is Chinon connected with Jeanne d'Arc?

#### Search Questions.

1. Who was Valentine Visconti? 2. Who was called the "Sleeping Beauty of Fendalism"? 3. What plays of Molière were first acted before the Court of Louis XIV. at Chambord? 4. What was the story of the Specter Huntsman? 5. Where was Béarn, the early home of Henry of Navarre? 6. Who was Agnes Sorel? 7. What famous crusader captured and held for a time the Castle of Loches? 8. What early French chronicler was Chaplain of Blois? 9. Which of Catherine de' Medici's children became kings of France? 10. What queen of France stored her jewels in a distant city as a future provision for her widowhood? 11. What great Italian artist died near Amboise and was buried in the chapel at the corner of the castle court? 12. What famous Italian duke spent his last years in the dungeons of Loches? 13. What was the Heptameron? 14. What queen visited the Emperor of Spain to secure the liberation of her brother, the King of France? 15. Who was Tristan l'Hermite?

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#### Magazine Articles.

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#### Glossary.

It is very difficult, and in some cases impossible, to indicate correctly in English the pronunciation of French words. In the following glossary the small capital N represents the French nasal sound, which cannot be expressed in English. In the pronunciation of several words the letter r has been used in order to indicate the proper sound of e, but the r itself should not be sounded.

Amboise	Bohier	Chaumont
(an-bwahz)	(bo-yair)	(sho-mon)
Anjou	Bourbon	Chenonceaux
(ahn-joo)	(boor-bon)	(sheh-non-so)
Azay-le-Rideau	de Broglie	Cher
(ahzay-le-ree-doe)	(de brog-lee)	(shair)
Béarn	Chateaux	Cheverney
(bay-arn)	(shah-tose)	(shev-air-nay)
Beauregard	Chambord	Chinon
(bo-regahr)	(shan-boar)	(she-non)
Blois	Charlemagne	Cinq Mars
(blwah)	(sharl-mahyn)	(sank mars)



Fontevrault (font-vro)	Maintenon (mant-non)	Pyrenees (p-ray-nay) (pir-e-nees)
de Gonzaga (de gon-zah-gah)	de' Medici (de med-i-ches)	Richelieu (riah-lyer. Omit r sound)
Guisse (gheez)	Monthazon (mon-bah-zon)	Rhone (roan)
Henri d'Effiat (en-ree def-fee-ah)	Montespan (mon-tes-pan)	St. Gatien (san gatyan)
Indre (andr)	Montpensier (mon-pa-n-syea)	Saumur (so-mur)
Jeanne d'Albret (zhahn dal-bray)	Montsoreau (mon-so-ro)	Seine (sayne)
Langeais (lan-zhay)	Le Nepveu (le nep-ver. Omit r sound)	de Thou (de too)
Loches (loshe)	Orléans (or-lay-an)	Tours (toor)
Loire (lwahr)	Philibert de l'Orme (filibear de lorm)	Tristan l'Hermitte (treestan lair-mit)
Loudun (loo-dun)	Plessis-lea-Tours (plessee-lay-toor)	Valois (val-wah)
Luitgarde (lwee-garde)	Poitou (pwah-too)	de Vigny (de veen-yea)
Luynes (lween)	Pucelle (pu-selle)	Vosges (vozhe)

Pronunciation.

## CRITICAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.\*

## IV. A SHORT STORY: "THE GREAT STONE FACE."

HAWTHORNE.

BY ALBERT H. SMYTH.

(Central High School, Philadelphia.)



HE short story has been cultivated with most success in France and in America. The tyranny of the three-volume novel has prevented its prosperity in English fiction, while in France its growth has been assisted by the *feuilletons* or "leaflets" of the French newspaper.

Hawthorne and Poe are the first masters of the short story in American literature, and the art has been pursued with diligence and skill in later days by Bret Harte, Edward Everett Hale, Brander Matthews, Joel Chandler Harris, Thomas Nelson Page, Miss Wilkins and many more of the notable writers of fiction at the present time.

Short story writers.

Before proceeding to the study of a perfect example of this modern art it will be well for us to consider some of the essential qualities of the short story.

Essential qualities.

It must be carefully distinguished from the brief novel, or novelette. It differs from the novel in *kind*, and not alone in length. There is truth in Brander Matthews's clever little epigram, that there is a world of difference between the short story and the story that is short. Indeed the short story is constructed more nearly upon the pattern of the drama than the novel. It must have unity. The classical drama was built upon the ancient and inflexible laws of the "unities"—the unity of time, place, and purpose. The short story, too, has its "unity" of im-

Unity.

NOTE.—The Aristotelian law of the unity of time, place and action—commonly called "the unities"—was a fundamental rule from which the French classical dramatic writers and critics have derived their art. The unity of place means that there shall be no shifting of the scene from place to place; the unity of time means that the whole series of events shall occur within the space of a single day; the unity of purpose means that nothing shall be admitted irrelevant to the development of the central plot.

No. I. Longfellow's "Evangeline," by Fred L. Pattee, appeared in January.

No. II. Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," by Albert H. Smyth, appeared in February.

No. III. Emerson's "Self-Reliance," by Fred L. Pattee, appeared in March.

- pression. It has one action, one place, one time. This is what Poe meant by the quality of "totality" which he said every short story should possess.
- Brevity.** It must be brief. Some novels like "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Archibald Malmaison," and "Vice Versa" are brief and brilliant, and have a certain unity of impression, but are too long to warrant their inclusion in the class of short stories.
- The short story need not be a love tale. "The Snow Image," "Ethan Brand," "Main Street," "The Gold Bug," "The Fall of the House of Usher," "My Double and How He Undid Me," "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" are not love tales, but they are models of what short stories should be.
- Chief qualities.** The novel is a cross-section of real life; the short story takes life at right angles. The chief qualities of the short story are ingenuity, originality and compression.
- A fine phantasy is required of the writer who would excel in this difficult art, and therefore the French are masters in this kind.
- Let us now apply these principles, thus briefly stated, to Hawthorne's story "The Great Stone Face," which has been called by a critic never given to extravagance "the finest allegorical tale ever written."
- Inspiration.** The story was inspired by Emerson and the stone face of Profile Mountain. How were these different influences united and reconciled?
- Many a New England lad had been impressed by the singular resemblance to a human face of a certain craggy profile in the White Hills. Nine years after Hawthorne saw it, he wrote in his "Note-Book" this paragraph:
- "The semblance of a human face to be formed on the side of a mountain, or in the fracture of a small stone, by a *lusus nature*. The face is an object of curiosity for years or for centuries, and by and by a boy is born whose features gradually assume the aspect of that portrait. At some critical juncture the resemblance is found to be correct. A prophecy might be connected."
- Hawthorne wrote these words in 1839. The story appeared in the volume entitled "The Snow-Image," in 1851.
- Reminiscence.** It will be observed that there is but the faintest reminiscence of the actual scenery of Profile Mountain, but doubtless that remembered face was the first impulse to the composition of the story. The memory of the occasion need not be too vivid: Wordsworth's famous sonnet, "Composed upon Westminster Bridge," was written upon the top of a coach on the way to France, and T. Buchanan Read when he wrote "Drifting" had never seen the Bay of Naples.
- Finished description.** Compare the bare suggestion of the theme in the "Note-Book" with the finished description in the story:
- "The Great Stone Face, then, was a work of Nature in her mood of majestic playfulness, formed on the perpendicular side of a mountain by some immense rocks, which had been thrown together in such a position as, when viewed at a proper distance, precisely to resemble the features of the human countenance. It seemed as if an enormous giant, or a Titan, had sculptured his own likeness on the precipice.
- "There was the broad arch of the forehead, a hundred feet in height; the nose, with its long bridge; and the vast lips, which, if they could have spoken, would have rolled their thunder accents from one end of the valley to the other. True it is, that if the spectator approached too near, he lost the outline of the gigantic visage, and could discern only a heap of ponderous and gigantic rocks, piled in chaotic ruin one upon another.
- "Retracing his steps, however, the wondrous features would again be seen; and the further he withdrew from them, the more like a human face, with all its original divinity intact, did they appear; until, as it grew dim in the distance, with the clouds and glorified vapor of the mountains clustering about it, the Great Stone Face seemed positively to be alive."
- Such is the "setting" of the story, and with it the author connects a prophecy.
- Prophecy.** In a spacious valley, containing many thousand inhabitants of many modes of life, dwell a mother and her child, whose name is Ernest. The mother tells an old story whose purport was "that, at some future day,

a child should be born hereabouts, who was destined to become the greatest and noblest personage of his time, and whose countenance, in manhood, should bear an exact resemblance to the Great Stone Face."

Ernest grows up in the valley, a mild, quiet, unobtrusive boy, and an industrious, kind, neighborly man, and ever wishful for the coming of the man of prophecy.

Several times it seems as if the prophecy is about to be fulfilled, but each time Ernest is disappointed, and when at last a deep-sighted poet sees that Ernest is himself the likeness of the Great Stone Face and proclaims it by an irresistible impulse to the people, Ernest "took the poet's arm, and walked slowly homeward, still hoping that some wiser and better man than himself would by and by appear, bearing a resemblance to the Great Stone Face."

Ernest is the portrait of Emerson. In his tranquil and benignant life, hopeful and helpful, an image of the sage of Concord appears. It is Hawthorne's tribute to his personal friend, and recognition of his power. Personal tribute.  
At the close of the noble story are a few sentences that successfully disclose the secret of Emerson's great and gracious influence:

"Ernest began to speak, giving to the people of what was in his heart and mind. His words had power, because they accorded with his thoughts; and his thoughts had nobility and depth, because they harmonized with the life which he had always lived. It was not mere breath that this preacher uttered; they were the words of life, because a life of good deeds and holy love was melted into them."

Compare these words and all those that depict the character of Ernest with Hawthorne's description of Emerson himself:

"It was good to meet him in the wood-paths, or sometimes in our avenue, with that pure, intellectual gleam diffused about his presence like the garment of a shining one; and he so quiet, so simple, so without pretension, encountering each man alike as if expecting to receive more than he could impart. But it was impossible to dwell in his vicinity without inhaling, more or less, the mountain atmosphere of his lofty thought, which, in the brains of some people, wrought a singular giddiness—new truth being as heady as new wine." ("The Old Manse.")

Having now associated Emerson with the White Mountain Profile, let us inquire into Hawthorne's purpose in the allegory. Purpose of allegory.  
It is meant to convey the lesson that the highest and best thing in the world is sincere and benignant character. It is an essay upon noble simplicity of life. Ernest's tranquil and unselfish character rebukes the impatient clamor of the crowd, and all feverish solicitude after wealth, and war, and fame. "Angels, as had been so often said, seemed to have wrought with him at his labor in the fields; angels seemed to have sat with him by the fire-side; and dwelling with angels as friend with friends, he had imbibed the sublimity of their ideas, and imbued it with the sweet and lowly charm of household words." The lesson of the tale, then, is the wisdom of a "wise passiveness." It is a new illustration of the Psalm, "Be quiet and have trust in God." And the lesson is more imperatively required by the present hour than by the generation to which it was addressed. To a world distracted by passion and greed and selfish hunger the tranquil and familiar majesty of Ernest is an example of especial significance and value.

An excellent parallel to, or commentary upon, the lesson of "The Great Stone Face" is to be found in the first chapter of the "Mosses from an Old Manse": Parallel.

"Were I to adopt a pet idea, as so many people do, and fondle it in my embraces to the exclusion of all others, it would be, that the great want which mankind labors under at this present period is sleep. The world should recline its vast head on the first convenient pillow and take an age-long nap. It has gone distracted through a morbid activity, and, while preternaturally wide-awake, is nevertheless tormented by visions that seem real to it now, but would assume their true aspect and character were all things once set right by an interval of sound repose. This is the only method of getting rid of old delusions and avoiding new ones; of regenerating our race, so that it might in due time awake as an infant out of dewy slumber; of restoring to us the simple perception of what is right, and

the single-hearted desire to achieve it, both of which have long been lost in consequence of this weary activity of brain and torpor or passion of the heart that now afflict the universe."

Literary method.

When we examine the construction of the tale, with an eye to the author's literary method, we are chiefly impressed by its simplicity and unity. There is not an unnecessary incident or a superfluous word. The main theme is exquisitely simple; it is the transformation of a character through familiarity with a grand object. The face upon the mountain-side is only an object of wonder to the child who has newly learned the legend that lives among the inhabitants of the valley; to the youth it suggests benignant spiritual calm; and through rapt contemplation this benevolence and tranquillity enter the soul of the observer and become the motive of his life, and so he grows into spiritual likeness with the mountain face.

Illustration and ornament.

The simple theme is intensified by illustrative and ornamental detail, all of which is welded into perfect harmony and made subservient to the central conception.

Between the recital of the story by the mother to her child and the poet's discovery of the resemblance between Ernest and the Great Stone Face—the beginning and end of the tale—it appears four times as if the prophecy is about to be fulfilled. Three times the people shout and bellow at the coming of famous men who are said to be the perfect and undeniable similitude of the Stone Face, but Ernest is each time doomed to disappointment.

Mr. Gathergold.

The first to come is the millionaire, Mr. Gathergold. It is with a half-merry irony that Hawthorne introduces:

"The physiognomy of a little old man, with a skin as yellow as if his own Midas-hand had transmuted it. He had a low forehead, small, sharp eyes, puckered about with innumerable wrinkles, and very thin lips, which he made still thinner by pressing them forcibly together. . . . A yellow claw—the very same that had clawed together so much wealth—poked itself out of the coach window and dropt some copper coins upon the ground; so that, though the great man's name seems to have been Gathergold, he might just as suitably have been nicknamed Scattercopper."

Old Blood and Thunder.

After this sordid creature was dead and buried, a native-born son of the valley, who had enlisted as a soldier and become an illustrious commander known in camps and on the battle-field as Old Blood and Thunder, returns to his native place to find repose where he remembered to have left it. This "distinguished friend of peace" appears to have the traits of Andrew Jackson: "A war-worn and weather-beaten countenance full of energy, and expressive of an iron will; but the gentle wisdom, the deep, broad, kinder sympathies were altogether wanting in Old Blood and Thunder's visage."

Old Stony Phiz.

The third to come is "Old Stony Phiz," who is very evidently meant to represent Daniel Webster. He is wonderfully eloquent, he can make wrong look like right, and right like wrong—"when it pleased him, he could make a kind of illuminated fog with his mere breath, and obscure the natural daylight with it." His voice was a wonderful instrument, now the blast of war, anon the song of peace—"and it seemed to have a heart in it, when there was no such matter." He is a candidate for the presidency when he rides in an open barouche into the valley. Hawthorne pays involuntary tribute to the gloomy majesty of Webster's appearance. Rufus Choate spoke of his "grand mystery of brow and eye, the solemnity, the sovereignty, as of those who would build states," and in like manner,

"Ernest did fancy that there was a resemblance between it and the old familiar face upon the mountainside. The brow with its massive depth and loftiness, and all the other features, indeed, were boldly and strongly hewn, as if in emulation of a more than heroic, of a Titanic model. But the sublimity and stateliness, the grand expression of a divine sympathy, that illuminated the mountain visage, and etherealized its ponderous granite substance into spirit, might here be sought in vain. Something had been originally left out, or had departed. And therefore the marvelously gifted statesman had always a weary gloom in the deep caverns of his eyes, as of a child that has outgrown its playthings, or a



man of mighty faculties and little aims, whose life, with all its high performances, was vague and empty, because no high purpose had endowed it with reality."

Last of all, a poet whom bountiful Providence had granted to the earth, and who glorified the common dust of life, detected the long unseen resemblance between Ernest and the Stone Face, and by his fervor and his magic made the world also to see it.

Is the spiritual meaning of the allegory now clear and complete? God was not in the earthquake nor the mighty wind, but in the still small voice. It was not greed, or truculence or vainglory that reflected the features of the Great Stone Face, but Humility and Benevolence. Spiritual meaning.

## THE INNER LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.\*

✕ ✕ BY NORMAN HAPGOOD. ✕ ✕



WITHOUT forgetting how inadequate is our knowledge of most of our fellow creatures, one may safely say that few characters on whom so much light has been turned retain so much mystery for the world at large as Abraham Lincoln. Personal experience has just taught me how difficult it is to represent, without being misunderstood, what I believe to be his true nature. Although I admire him fervently, and have for his attitude toward life an unlimited sympathy, the biography of him, which I recently published, fifty times as long as this article, packed full of anecdotes, and of emphasis of the personal side, was much too short to explain to others all that seemed real to me. How, then, can danger of misunderstanding be avoided in a summary article like this, where his personal idiosyncrasies, love affairs, and thousand picturesque remarks, must be omitted? Lincoln's moral nature will be misunderstood and wrongly valued by all who are hypnotized by the letter and forget the spirit, strain at gnats and swallow camels, and are habitually busy with the beams in their neighbor's eyes. The typical Pharisee, unable to praise the real Lincoln, has treated him after the manner of a funeral eulogy. The true Lincoln was not a prophet crying in the wilderness a message of which he had no doubt and which he alone had heard. He was a pilgrim whose progress to glory was marked by every vicissitude. Much of his life he stood and waited for light, doing in the meantime only the little things which his hand found to do. Even when he was chosen pilot, he did not pretend to know all the currents and rocks, or to foresee all the eddies of the storm. He waited for his inspiration from day to day, and believed that if he acted justly today tomorrow could be trusted to move toward righteousness.

Mysterious character.

Pilgrim, not prophet.

How bitterly he longed for light, how he even wept for it, when so many about him thought the great questions of right and wrong were easy! Political problems could not to his mind take the neat simplicity with which they were seen, for instance, from various points of view, by Wendell Phillips, by Stanton, by Cameron, by McClellan. His was the task of remembering that there was truth in every position, value in every method, even Cameron's, and of doing justice, as far as the ability was his, to all alike. In its best sense he constantly applied the rule, judge not. He was forced to give decisions, but he never did until they were inevitable, and he never judged in the sense of loftily passing moral

Sense of justice.

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\* This is the seventh CHAUTAUQUAN study of the Inner Life of Great Americans. "Stone-wall" Jackson, by the Rev. Dr. J. Wm. Jones (one of General Jackson's chaplains during the Civil War), appeared in the October issue. John Greenleaf Whittier, by Mrs. James T. Fields, appeared in November. Phillips Brooks, by Pres. Charles F. Thwing, appeared in December. Mary Lyon, by Rev. Dr. A. E. Dunning, appeared in January. Dwight L. Moody, by Rev. Charles M. Stuart, D. D., appeared in February. Ulysses S. Grant, by Bishop John H. Vincent, appeared in March.

The greatest of virtues.

sentences on people whose beliefs seemed to him mistaken. One of his dominating and shining qualities was the greatest of the virtues. Charity, in every one of its beautiful meanings, pervaded him; not only in the moral sense of all-embracing love, but in the intellectual sense of comprehending sympathy was charity his guiding light. It was as much a part of his brain as of his heart, and as truly in thought as in feeling is it the greatest of the virtues. He had that humility which turns the world into a place of constant spiritual growth. His spirit was as teachable as that of a little child. A thousand lovable stories, for which no space can be taken here, show this strong and docile man, this superior and humble servant of the truth, listening with fairness to all the voices, large and small, that clamored about him; most suspicious of those which claimed infallibility, most sympathetic to those in which he could hear the tones of a simple and suffering heart.

Natural and regular growth.

The inner life of a man like this must grow. It is a mistake to think Lincoln was one man on the prairie and another in the White House, or that he became deeply good and serious at any one period; but the moral element in him did put forth new strength constantly and hold a more majestic place in his total character at sixty than it did at thirty. His development was natural and regular, and the last of life was the best because his nature was so truly sound. From the beginning he was kind, earnest, just, tender. There are stories that in his early years he helped, on one occasion, his little sister to tell the truth; on another carried the town drunkard out of the snow; at school, wrote essays against cruelty to animals. His was from the first a moral nature. He sought the moral meaning in everything. It was connected with this truth, perhaps, that he spoke so much in parables.

Creeds.

It was in his expressions of opinions about definite theological creeds that he altered most. In his youth he was interested in hostile criticism of generally accepted beliefs. During his presidency he referred constantly to God and Providence, although he never showed any tendency toward the discussion of religious problems. A few of his most famous words may be here given as an example of the tone which in his later life he took so often:

Tone of later life.

"Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully.

"The Almighty has His own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.' If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both north and south this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope— fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Gentleness.

Another change, brought by the years, was an ever softer charity. From the beginning he was broad and just, but he was sometimes severe, and later, when the temptations to severity were so much greater, his tone became still gentler. When it was a question of allowing his fellow

creatures to die for their military sins, his tenderness became almost a fault, and his generals constantly complained that his frequent pardons injured discipline. The war and its slaughter were unspeakably terrible to him. He suffered for the soldiers, the mothers, the sisters, as few men suffer for others. Tears streamed down his face when he heard some awful piece of news.

A love of humor went together with an addiction to the most melancholy thoughts; and it is a well-known fact that famous humorists are often of the saddest temperaments. Feeling for the gloomier mysteries of life was very strong in Lincoln. Most of us know at least one stanza of his favorite poem:

Humor and melancholy.

"Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?  
Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,  
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,  
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave."

Most people who knew him well felt that this melancholy was always strong in him, but it varied from hour to hour, and month to month. After the death, in his early manhood, of the only woman he ever deeply loved, it drove him almost to insanity and suicide. During his presidency it was naturally darkest in the days when the union cause was at its worst. Its principal cause, however, was never agreed upon by his friends. One of the reasons why his inner feelings and thoughts remain such a mystery is that he had so little genuinely intimate companionship in his life. It has been said, with substantial truth, that his only real confidant during the whole of his existence was Joshua Speed, and it is in his letters to him that we get more inner personal flashes than in any other documents bearing on his nature. In 1842 he wrote to Speed:

Personal flashes.

"I shall be very lonesome without you. How miserably things seem to be arranged in this world! If we have no friends we have no pleasure, and if we have them we are sure to lose them, and be doubly pained by the loss."

And in the same year:

"I always was superstitious; I believe God made me one of the instruments of bringing Fanny and you together, which union I have no doubt He had foreordained. Whatever He designs He will do for me yet. 'Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord,' is my text just now."

To understand at all his superstition and his faith, his melancholy and his humor, we must know pretty thoroughly the circumstances in which he grew up. This is not the place to draw a picture of the solitary and elemental life of the prairies of the early part of the century, but it seems to be a general tendency for such primitive, large and lonely surroundings to breed in civilized man a pervading contemplative gloom. In our own west strange superstitions flourish, and Lincoln seems to have retained more of them than would be expected of so logical a mind. To the day of his death he believed in signs and dreams, in lucky and unlucky ways of doing things. It is such facts that make it such a baffling task to get imaginatively into his inner life. To make the picture clear you are tempted to leave out part of it. Two of his early friends have written books, coherent and interesting, showing the aspects in which he was like the other Westerners,—hearty, shrewd, humorous, slangy, superstitious, ambitious, but they do not show why he was great. Most of his biographers, on the other hand, have generalized and conventionalized him, bringing out his goodness and greatness at the sacrifice of his individuality. Caricature is easy and interesting; so is conventional idealization. Portrait painting is hard. There have been among the great painters very few who have been great portrait painters. Imagination and artistic skill are not often combined with that self-suppression and intellectual patience and catholicity necessary to represent, not only with brilliancy but with fidelity, the soul of another. The portrait painter ought to combine the imagination of the creative artist with the con-

Signs and dreams.

The conventionalized Lincoln.

science of the man of science. The world has been working hard at Lincoln since his death, and all the discussion is good, for it will all help forward the final adequate expression, which, within human limitations, is likely some day to be given.

Comparisons.

Of one thing I feel sure: that no life in American history is more surely worth intimate acquaintance. There are, happily for us, a number great and good enough to repay all the time necessary to learn what is possible about them. Washington, purest, most serviceable, most unspotted of all; Jefferson, so faulty, but so fertile and so vital; Hamilton, brilliant, solid, gallant, and obstinate safeguard; Franklin, one of the great philosophic minds of the world; Marshall and Webster, clearing up the theories under which we live; and others, many of them, in varying degrees of importance. As Washington comes first, through his usefulness, his elevation, his varied, apt, and unfailing powers, so Lincoln is first among them in personal interest and individuality of character, and probably second in size when seen in the perspective of history. Washington's character is almost as simple as a good rule, and as rich as morality, when rightly appreciated; Lincoln's, contradictory, complex, more fallible, more colored, both grotesque and grand, undignified and noble, in its different way is equally inspiring. Containing less of the saint, his life teaches more the lessons of the pilgrim. His mental and moral struggles, with their victories and reverses, are an inspiring study, because, whatever the compromises or delays, the end is progress and victory.

End of  
Required Reading.

[For a very full bibliography on Lincoln, see the C. L. S. C. required book for this year on "Abraham Lincoln." In addition to the works enumerated should be mentioned the recent volume on "Lincoln, The Man of the People," by Norman Hapgood (Macmillan), and the "Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Ida M. Tarbell, (2 vols., McClure Company).]

## THE IDEAL.

Her touch is like the dew in spring,  
Reviving, thrilling, quickening.

Her voice doth make one think upon  
Some low seraphic antiphon.

Her smile hath all the ravishment  
Of Orient wed to Occident.

And starward aspirations stir  
The soul of him who worships her!

— Clinton Scollard.



# C. L. Round



# S. C. Table.

## COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D. D.  
LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.  
BISHOP HENRY W. WARREN, D. D.  
J. M. GIBSON, D. D.

WM. C. WILKINSON, D. D.  
EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D.  
JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D.  
MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

### ONE APRIL MORN.

"Twin violets amid the dew  
Unfolded soft their petals blue  
To find the winter's dream come true  
One April morn."

—John B. Tabb.



### TWO STATE SECRETARIES.

The state of Iowa, which is the home of the oldest of Chautauqua Circles, that at Manchester, has had a record for good work from the very earliest days of the Chautauqua movement. It was the circle at Muscatine, graduating in the first class, the Class of '82, which wrote at the end of the four years:

"Our class started with fifteen and we graduate fifteen strong. None faltered or fell out by the way," and this spirit throughout the state has kept the C. L. S. C. in the front rank of literary movements these many years. One of the most active and efficient of state officers is naturally the Iowa secretary, Mrs. A. E. Shipley. Her public work for the C. L. S.



MRS. E. W. PORTER.

C. began when the present Des Moines Assembly was located at Colfax. Her home was then at Oskaloosa, where both regular and special course circles flourished under her guidance. When the assembly at Waterloo was established, she was asked to

take charge of the Round Table, and a strong interest in C. L. S. C. work speedily sprang up in the town, where at the present time there are more than a hundred Chautauqua readers. Since the removal of the Colfax Assembly to Des Moines and Mrs. Shipley's own change of residence to that city also, she has been closely identified with the C. L. S. C. work at the assembly, and the circles in that city have increased in numbers and activity. Mrs. Shipley has rendered valuable service at other assemblies and this year goes to two assemblies in Illinois in addition to her engagements in Iowa.



MRS. A. E. SHIPLEY.

In a very different field has been the work of Mrs. E. W. Porter, of the assembly at Ocean Park, Maine. This is one of the older Chautauquas in the east, situated near Old Orchard, Maine, and throughout its history it has been noted for the high educational ideals which have been followed persistently. Mrs. Porter has with unflagging interest kept the importance of the C. L. S. C. work before the multitudes in attendance at the assembly; and during the past year, upon the death of her husband, assumed at the request of the trustees the entire management of the program for the assembly. The Ocean Park Assembly, with its older neighbor at Fryeburg, has done a splendid work in the cause of popular education in Maine.

## OLD TOURAINE.

In connection with the Reading Journey article, "Across Touraine," for this month, especial attention is called to the very delightful work on "Old Touraine" referred to in the bibliography. Unfortunately, the book is expensive, the two volumes costing five dollars; but it will be found in most of



the larger town libraries, and in smaller communities, librarians upon request of a number of readers may be induced to secure it. The two volumes are by no means formidable, for the type is large, the illustrations numerous, and the charm of the writer's style is such that one may well forego the time given to some novel of the day and give himself up to the fascination of old Touraine under such a competent guide. Moreover, these two volumes are not mere guide-books nor works of travel, but combine some of the features of both with a careful study of the history and art of the period. The writer well says of the Loire "perhaps no stream in so short a portion of its course has so much history to tell."

The accompanying illustration of the dungeons of Loches recalls the story of the famous Il Moro, Duke of Milan, the record of whose nine years of captivity here is perpetuated in the decorations and inscriptions which he left upon the walls of his cell.

## THE PERRY PICTURES.

Among other helps for C. L. S. C. students, mention should be made of the Perry pictures already known to many of our readers and used with excellent effect by a number of circles. These admirable half-tones, which are furnished at the rate of one cent each, now include some fifteen hundred subjects. A circle in Iowa mentions the pleasure which they have found in the use of the colored pictures of birds, which are the same as those issued by the Nature Study Publishing Company. No orders are received for less than twenty-five cents, but for this sum twenty-five of the small pictures or a dozen of the bird pictures can be secured. The publishers send a complete catalogue upon application to their office at Malden, Massachusetts.



## HOW DO WE PRONOUNCE THEM?

The eleven words given below are embodied in the following sentences. See how many of them you pronounce correctly the first time. The pronunciation given is authorized by at least three out of four of the leading dictionaries.

By what process of law can such a man be impeached?

The mountain rose before him in all its pristine grandeur.

Could he by some strange prescience have known it?

The affair was a piece of pretense from beginning to end.

The name of Madame Pompadour is a household word with us.

A recess of ten minutes was allowed.

He was never in very robust health.

The narrative read like a romance.

He drew on a heavy tarpaulin coat.

Such a tirade as he delivered, for the performance was a cheap vaudeville.

proc'ess (pros)

re cess'

pris'tine

ro bust'

pre'science (shens)

ro mance'

pretense'

tarpaul'in

pom'pa dour

ti rade'

(ou like oo in moor)

vaude' ville (vod vil)



## THE BIOGRAPHICAL CLUB.

Not often does the student of biography find a more charming or romantic narrative of real life than is pictured in the journals of Audubon. Born in Louisiana of French parentage, spending his boyhood and youth in France on the borders of Old Touraine, the distinguished naturalist was yet an American at heart, and from the time of his return in early manhood the woods and fields of his

native land were the chief objects of his devotion. Endowed with splendid health, singularly temperate in his habits from youth upward, even amidst the pressure of social life, possessing extraordinary powers of mind, splendid capacity for hard work and a susceptibility to friendship which opened every door for him, his life in spite of struggle and disappointment was one of great achievements



JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

ments and rich in the possession of the closest ties which happily for him endured to the end. His Journals, edited by his granddaughter, Maria R. Audubon, will be found delightful reading. Two substantial volumes they form, yet even to look into them in the intervals of a busy life is to feel the breath of fresh air from a new world. By all means make some brief acquaintance with these interesting volumes if your library possesses them. The brief autobiography of Audubon included in the above volumes was first published in *Scribner's Magazine* for March, 1893. *The Bookman* for March, 1898; *The Dial* for February 1, and *The Nation* for February 24, 1898, give very full reviews of the Journals, each emphasizing some different aspect of Audubon's life, so that members of the Biographical Club who have not access to the full Journals can begin their study of the great naturalist quite auspiciously by means of these introductory articles.



#### CHAUTAUQUA IN THE WEST INDIES.

The town of Stony Hill, Jamaica, West Indies, has for two years past been the headquarters of a little circle of Chautauquans varying in number from five to seven, but all members of the Class of 1901. The leaders of the circle, two young teachers from the Belmont orphanage, spent some time at Chautauqua in the summer of '97, and this little coterie of readers is the result. This distant circle is

working under somewhat peculiar conditions, as shown by a recent letter from the secretary, Miss Nuttall, who writes:

"I enclose a short report of our tiny circle and a photograph taken near here of a very pretty river scene. The district and available population being small, it is unlikely that this circle will greatly increase its membership, nor do we find it possible under present circumstances to have social gatherings for discussion on the current literature. Yet we are interested and instructed by the helpful reading and may call ourselves loyal members of the parent society. At the close of each year the books and magazines of the circle are passed on to distant friends and so do double duty. We send hearty greetings to our classmates throughout the favored country of the C. L. S. C.'s birth."



#### NOTES.

Miss C. A. Teal, of Brooklyn, who has been giving the Chautauqua story, "The Town Behind the Fence," with very favorable results, can make a few engagements this spring in the vicinity of New York. The story is illustrated with excellent stereopticon views, and circles who want to awaken an interest in Chautauqua in their communities will find this plan an effective one. Correspondence may be addressed to Miss Teal at 52 Jefferson avenue.

The Chautauqua Practical Life pamphlets, which have been unavoidably delayed, are now ready for distribution. Each paper is bound in an attractive cover, and the articles may be ordered singly or by the series. The price has been placed at the lowest possible



RIVER SCENE, JAMAICA.

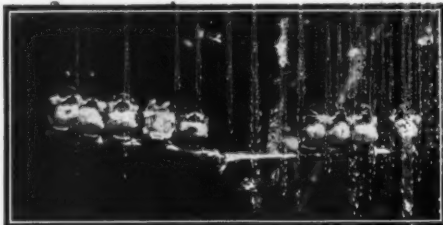
figure, covering cost of production, ten cents for ten copies and three cents for postage.

## BIRD STUDY.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. FLORENCE MERRIAM BAILEY.

## FIELD NOTES.

"See truly" should be the motto of field workers. It is bad morals to see in a slovenly way, for when you come to report what you have seen your statement is half vague memory and half guess, and so prob-



Mr. Chapman, editor of *Bird-Lore*, gives in the December, 1899, number of the magazine an amusing account of his experience in photographing this remarkable family of nine chickadees.

ably untrue. If you see but one thing a day, see that thing clearly, honestly. If it is *bird movements*, be able to list the birds you see as those that hop, those that walk, and those that bob the head or jerk the tail. If it is manner of flight, be able to show by diagrams in your note-book the difference between types of flight, as of robin, woodpecker, swallow, swift, and hawk.

When beginning to observe, it is hard to know what to look for even in the matters of color, form, and markings, upon which your ability to name the birds depends. For help in the field it will be well to copy in your pocket note-books headings from the following list:

## POINTS TO NOTE IN THE FIELD.\*

1. Size—compared with robin and English sparrow.
2. Color and markings—head, back, breast, wings, tail.
3. Bill—short and conical, long, curved, hooked, crossed.
4. Wings—short and round, or long and slender.
5. Tail—square, notched, forked.
6. Movements—hop, walk, creep up trees, bob head, wag tail.
7. Flight—direct, abrupt and zigzag, smooth and circling, flapping, sailing or soaring, oblique, undulating.
8. Food, and manner of obtaining it.
9. Song—from a perch, in the air, in the night.

\*Abbreviated from "Observation Outline," in "Birds of Village and Field."

## FIELD PROBLEMS.

1. Color and markings—protective coloration by imitation of color of surroundings, and gradation of tints to counteract light and shade; also by markings to disguise form; sexual coloration; recognition marks.
2. Individual variation in song and habits.
3. Intelligence shown by action toward enemies, choice of nesting sites, materials, workmanship, shape, color, and position of nest to protect from enemies; protection and discipline of young.
4. Emotion expressed by use of crest, wings, tail, attitudes, movements, voice.
5. Range of communication—calls of signal and warning, cries of anger, fear, pain, protest; songs of happiness and love; display of recognition marks.

## COLORATION.

The great law of protective coloration is that the animals which are most easily seen by their enemies are destroyed, and those which are least conspicuous escape their enemies and live to carry on their race, so that nature produces by elimination forms of coloration marvelously adapted to protect. So desert birds like desert animals are sand color, and arctic ones white, while in ordinary latitudes birds that live on the ground have ground colors, while those that live in the trees approximate to the leaf tints. But Mr. Abbott Thayer, the artist, has shown that there is something more than mere color likeness in protective coloration, a marvelous gradation of tint to counteract the effects of light and shade. As he gives the law, "animals are painted by nature, darkest on those parts which tend to be most lighted by the sky's light, and vice versa," that is, darker above and lighter below. (See *The Auk*, Vol. XIII., No. 2, p. 125.)

Markings that disguise form are interesting to look for in the field. On the breast of the junco the sharp horizontal line marking off the gray above from the white below is a good example, as it destroys the round bird form.

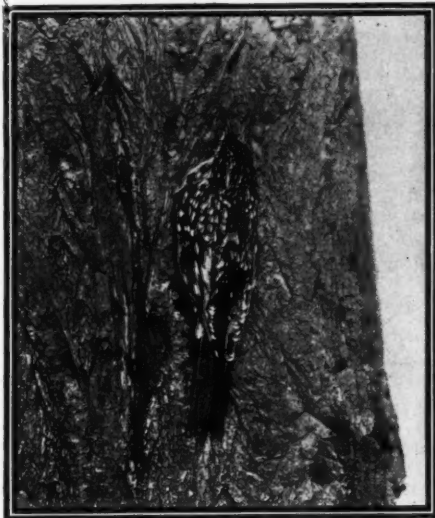
Sexual coloration is shown in the brilliant colors of many males who have dull-colored mates. The scarlet tanager is a flaming scarlet, while his mate who needs protection at the nest is a yellowish-green leaf color, very hard to see among the branches.

Recognition marks: While birds need to be hidden from their enemies, they need to be seen by their friends—their kind—so many of them have what are known as

recognition or directive marks, — marks which are little seen when the birds are at rest but which show conspicuously in flight and help a flock to keep together. The white rump patches, white wing bands, and white outer tail feathers of the flicker, night hawk, meadow-lark, junco, and vesper sparrow are good examples of such directive marks.

#### BIRD MIGRATION.

As we have seen, birds go south in winter because they have not enough food in the north, but when the insects are abroad again in spring, they return home. The journeys the birds take are appalling. Some of them go as far as southern Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Think of our humming-bird, a mere pinch of feathers that a sling-shot can destroy, going from Labrador to Central America in the fall, and in spring mak-



ing its way back to the very spot where it nested the year before. The birds' sense of direction and their senses of hearing and sight are remarkably developed. When migration has set in there is a continuous

straggling army hundreds of miles long, in which the birds keep up a constant calling, and are probably rarely out of hearing of each other. Most birds migrate at night, as we know from hearing them call, seeing them through telescopes crossing the face of the moon, and finding them dead at the foot of lighthouses whose lights they have struck on their way down the coast — in three hours two hundred and fifty have been seen crossing the moon, and in one night fifteen hundred have struck the light of the Goddess of Liberty in New York harbor. Now, going at night, and flying high as they do, from one to three miles, they are not troubled by molehills, but see the country as in a map outspread before them, when it becomes an easy matter to follow the north and south lines of the mountain ranges, the large rivers, and coast lines. So there come to be great migration highways. The Mississippi river is a noted highway in the interior.

One of the greatest pleasures of field work is in watching the return of the birds in spring. At first they come slowly, but soon you begin to hear their voices as they pass overhead in flocks at night, then in the mornings you find a host of new arrivals filling the woods and fields with song. It is an excellent thing to keep lists giving dates for the movements of each bird.

#### MIGRATION NOTES.\*

- When first seen.
- How many seen.
- When common.
- When last seen — or, if the bird nests in your locality, substitute —
- When building began.
- When eggs were laid.
- When young hatched.
- When young left nest.

These lists are especially interesting to keep from year to year for comparison. If the weather does not prevent, the birds return as regularly as if they had marked calendars.

\* Migration blanks can be had on application from the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and it would be well for each circle to keep a blank of all the notes recorded.



## C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE.

## OUTLINE OF READING AND PROGRAMS.

## C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

*"We Study the Word and the Works of God."**"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."**"Never be Discouraged."*

## C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY—October 1.

BRYANT DAY—November, second Sunday.

MILTON DAY—December 9.

COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY—February 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Sunday after first Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.

## OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

APRIL 2-9—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Expansion of the American People. Chap. 25. The Inner Life of Abraham Lincoln.

Required Books: Abraham Lincoln. Birds Through an Opera Glass. Chaps. 1, 3, 18, and 21.

APRIL 9-16—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Expansion of the American People. Chap. 26. A Reading Journey Through France.

Required Books: Initial Studies in American Letters. Chap. 6, pp. 167-175. Birds Through an Opera Glass. Chaps. 2, 13, 10, 34, 30, 56, 55 and 46.

APRIL 16-23—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Expansion of the American People. Chap. 27. Critical Studies in American Literature: The Great Stone Face. Hawthorne.

Required Books: Initial Studies in American Letters. Chap. 6 concluded. Birds Through an Opera Glass. Chaps. 40, 59, 25, 58, 16, 17, 57 and 54.

APRIL 23-30—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Expansion of the American People. Chap. 28.

Required Books: Initial Studies in American Letters. Chap. 7, pp. 202-212. Birds Through an Opera Glass. Chaps. 48, 47, 4, 5, 15, 50, 51, 43 and 20.

APRIL 30-May 7—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Expansion of the American People. Chap. 29. The Inner Life of Robert E. Lee.

Required Books: Initial Studies in American Letters. Chap. 7, pp. 189-202. Birds Through an Opera Glass. Chaps. 24, 31, 32, 45, 38, 9 and 53.

## SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK.

Readers will note that in the programs for this month the Expansion chapter for April 2-9 is given as Chapter 25 instead of 26 as announced last month. Since an extra week came into the March programs, the Expansion article should be omitted from the lesson for March 26-April 2. Members who are able to give some attention to supplementary reading will find Royce's "California" in the American Commonwealth Series a volume of absorbing interest. Only a few critical years of California history are covered in this volume, and these are treated with a fulness of detail and a charm of style which make the period luminous. Another specially interesting book on this subject, to be found in the larger libraries, is "The Old Santa Fé Trail," by Col. Henry Inman. Those whose time will not permit the reading of the entire volumes above mentioned will find much profit in selecting the accounts of special incidents of this remarkable period. In connection with the story of Texas, Sidney Lanier's able and interesting narrative of San Antonio in his volume "Retrospect and Prospect," and Mrs. Barr's "Remember the Alamo," will be found well worth reading.

APRIL 2-9—

1. Roll-call: Anecdotes about Lincoln.
2. Quiz on Required Book on Lincoln.
3. Reading: From "Harvard Commemoration Ode."
4. The Elements of True Greatness: Quotations from the poets or other writers descriptive of great men.

## BIRD STUDY SECTION.

1. Roll-call: Notes on the Birds Here Now.
2. Quiz on Chapters 1, 3, 16, and 21.
3. Papers: How to Attract Birds. (See "Birds of Village and Field," introduction, pp. 20-26; Hodge's Nature Study Leaflet, "Our Common Birds," pp. 22-29; Bureau of Nature Study, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., "The Birds and I"; Bird-Lore, April, 1899, p. 60.)
4. Reading: From "Sharp Eyes," in "Locusts and Wild Honey." John Burroughs.

APRIL 9-16—

1. Quiz on Expansion article, Chapter 26.

2. Readings: Selection from Chapter 30 in "Oregon," American Commonwealth Series. (A picturesque account of the ceremony of arbitration under Emperor William.) Poem in McClure's Magazine for March, 1900, "The Alamo." "The Angels of Buena Vista." Whittier.
3. Quiz on Reading Journey article.
4. Reading: Selections from "The Three Musketeers."
5. Roll-call: Review of Châteaux. Each member should be assigned one and without giving its name should describe the château and mention the people and events for which it is famed. The circle are to guess the correct answer. Each member should find out as much about each château as possible. The article in THE CHAUTAUQUAN necessarily gives only an outline. (See bibliography and Encyclopedia Britannica.)
6. Reading: Description of Plessis-les-Tours from "Quentin Durward."

## BIRD STUDY SECTION.

1. Roll-call: Quiz on birds studied March 12-April 9. (See Review Questions, *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, p. 91.)
2. Papers: Crow Roosts. (See "The Crow Bulletin," pp. 10-21, Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.) Food Habits of Flicker and Meadow-lark. (See "Some Common Birds in their Relation to Agriculture," Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.)
3. Notes by members on the Birds Here Now. At every meeting let each member report on what he or she has seen in the field since the last meeting, exhibiting skins, bird pictures or photographs in illustration. (For bird pictures examine "Bird-Life," Chapman; "Citizen Bird," and "Bird-craft," Wright, and *Bird-Lore*.) (See C. L. S. C. Round Table, Field Notes.)
4. Readings: From "Spring Jottings," in "Riverby," John Burroughs, pp. 156-159, p. 163 (April 1); p. 170 (May 4), from "Early Spring in Massachusetts," Thoreau, p. 314 (April 10, 1841); p. 316 (April 11, 1852.)

## APRIL 16-23—

1. Quiz on Initial Studies from page 166 to end of Chapter 6.
2. Roll-call: Answered by quotations from Poe's writings, either poetry or prose. The source of the quotation should be given with a brief summary of the tale or poem.
3. Papers: Father Junipero Serra. (See articles by H. H. in *Century Magazine* for May and June, 1883.) The Old California Missions. (See *Century Magazine* for December, 1890; January, 1891; and *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for November, 1895.)
4. Quiz on Expansion article. Chapter 27.
5. Reading: Selections from "The Golden Hesperides," Charles Dudley Warner. *Atlantic Monthly* for January, 1888.
6. Study of "The Great Stone Face." (A 15c. edition of the story is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

## BIRD STUDY SECTION.

1. Roll-call: Quiz on crow, flicker, meadow-lark, white-throated sparrow, winter wren, kinglets, brown creeper, red-winged blackbird, kingfisher, chipping sparrow, vesper sparrow.
2. Papers: Food of Sparrows. (See "Citizen Bird," by Wright and Cones, pp. 48-62; "Some Common Birds in their Relation to Agriculture," pp. 26-28, Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture; "Feeding Habits of the Chipping Sparrow," New Hampshire College, Durham, New Hampshire.) Bird Migration. (See *THE CHAUTAUQUAN Round Table*, pp. 86-87; "Bird-Life," pp. 48-61;

"Citizen Bird," pp. 63-72. J. A. Allen, *Scribner's Magazine*, XXII, 1881, pp. 932-938; Brewster, "Memoirs Nuttall Ornithological Club," Cambridge, Massachusetts, No. 1, pp. 5-22; Cooks and Merriam, "Bird Migration in the Mississippi Valley," Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture; Chapman, *The Auk*, V., 1888, pp. 37-39; XI, 1894, pp. 12-17; Chapman's "Handbook of Birds," pp. 3-6, 11-19; Merriam's "Birds of Village and Field," pp. 367-375.)

3. Notes by members on the Birds Here Now.
4. Reading: From "The Return of the Birds," in "Wake Robin," John Burroughs.

## APRIL 23-30—

1. Roll-call: Answers to Search Questions.
2. Quiz on Initial Studies, Chapter 7, pages 202-212.
3. Reading: Bret Harte's "The Angelus" and "The Society Upon the Stanislaw."
4. Papers: The "Bear Flag" Heroes. The Early San Francisco Fires. The Famous Vigilance Committees of San Francisco. (See "California" by Josiah Royce. Also *Atlantic Monthly*, December, 1877.)
5. Quiz on Expansion article. Chapter 28.
6. Reading: Bret Harte's "San Francisco from the Sea" and "In the Tunnel."

## BIRD STUDY SECTION.

1. Roll-call: Quiz on required reading.
2. Papers: Coloration. (See *THE CHAUTAUQUAN Round Table*, p. 86; Poulton's "Colors of Animals," Beddard's "Animal Coloration.") Bird Courtship. (See Burroughs's "Riverby," pp. 77-87; Miller's "In Nesting Time," pp. 131-143.)
3. Migration notes by members.
4. Reading: From "Manner of Migration," in "Bird-Life," F. M. Chapman, pp. 54-58.

## APRIL 30-MAY 7—

1. Roll-call: Current Events.
2. Quiz on Expansion article, Chapter 29.
3. Paper: James Whitcomb Riley.
4. Selections from Riley's poems.

## BIRD STUDY SECTION.

1. Roll-call: Quiz on required reading.
2. Papers: Regurgitation. (See *THE CHAUTAUQUAN Round Table*, p. 87; Torrey's "Footpath Way," p. 117; Fisher's "Hawk and Owl Bulletin," p. 136, Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.) Nesting. (See *THE CHAUTAUQUAN Round Table*, p. 87; "Bird-Life," pp. 64-70; "Citizen Bird," pp. 72-86.)
3. Migration and nesting notes. For the rest of the course let each member study one or more nests, reporting progress at each meeting.
4. Reading: From "Three Little Kings," in Miller's "Little Brothers of the Air," pp. 19-33.
5. Discussion of Search Questions.

## THE TRAVEL CLUB.

## First week—

1. Roll-call: Responded to by giving the pronunciation of five of the French words in the glossary for this month. The names should be written on slips of paper and distributed at the previous meeting so as to insure careful preparation.
2. Papers: The Story of Valentine Visconti. Charles the Poet. (See Bibliography.)
3. Reading: Selection from "The Three Musketeers."
4. Quiz on Reading Journey article, covering Blois, Chambord, Beauregard and Cheverney.

5. Five-Minute Papers: Two famous visitors at Blois, Cæsar Borgia and Jeanne d'Albret. Description of the King's Stairway. Queens who lived at Blois. The Great Tragedy at Blois.

## Second week—

1. Papers: Description of Chaumont. The Story of Cardinal Amboise.
2. Book Review: "Cinq Mars. De Vigny."
3. Roll-call: Exercise in pronunciation similar to that of previous week.

4. Papers: Diana of Poitiers at Chenonceaux. Anne of Bretagne at Amboise. The Huguenot Massacre in 1560. (See Bibliography.)
5. Quiz on Reading Journey article.
6. Reading: Account of capture of Fouquet in "The Three Musketeers."

## Third week —

1. Roll-call: Answers to Search Questions.
2. Papers: Tours and the Court of France. Tours and the Silk Industry.
3. Quiz on Reading Journey article.
4. Papers: Agnes Sorel. Louis XI., His Times and His Character. Famous Prisoners of Loches.
5. Reading: Description of Plessis-les-Tours from "Quentin Durward."

## Fourth week —

1. Roll-call: Review of châteaux. Each member

should be assigned one, and without giving its name, describe the château and mention the people and events for which it is famed. The circle are to decide which château is described.

2. Papers: Chinon and the Plantagenet Kings. Charles VII. at Chinon.
3. Reading: Selections from Longfellow's "Poems of Places." (See poems on several of the châteaux in the two volumes on "France.")
4. Papers: Chinon's Later History. The Abbey of Fontevault. Langeais and Anne of Brittany. The Picture Gallery of Azay-le-Rideau.
5. Map Exercise: Each member should draw from memory a map of the Loire valley, locating the châteaux. The maps should be numbered, then posted in a conspicuous place and voted upon by ballot.

## REVIEW QUESTIONS ON "INITIAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN LETTERS."

(C. L. S. C. Required Book.)

## CHAPTER VI. LITERATURE IN THE CITIES.

(CONCLUDED.)

22. State the chief incidents in the life of Edgar Allan Poe. 23. How did he illustrate the "eccentricity of genius"? 24. What fine traits of character did he possess? 25. What was a marked characteristic of his critical work? 26. How do his poems illustrate his fastidious taste? 27. In what respects is he like Shelley and in what unlike? 28. Which of his stories illustrate his remarkable powers of analysis? 29. Compare Poe with Coleridge. 30. What are the characteristics of his poetry? 31. How does Poe's use of the tragic compare with Hawthorne's? 32. How far did Poe's tales have reference to material localities? 33. How did slavery retard the growth of literature in the south? 34. What literary work was produced by John P. Kennedy? 35. How do the writings of William Gilmore Simms compare with those of Cooper? 36. Describe the literary career of N. P. Willis. 37. Give an account of the early life of Bayard Taylor. 38. How did his versatility express itself? 39. How does he rank as a poet? 40. What are the qualities of his style? 41. What poets of Pennsylvania and Ohio also came into prominence about this time? 42. Why did

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" produce such an impression? 43. What other Connecticut writers are associated with this period? 44. What two opposite views are held as to Whitman's genius? 45. Why is he called the poet of democracy?

## CHAPTER VII. LITERATURE SINCE 1861.

1. What were the most noteworthy poems which were the outgrowth of the war? 2. Why is Irving's humor classed as "English"? 3. What was the nature of the humor of Holmes and Lowell? 4. How have the newspapers contributed to the development of American humor? 5. In what did the humor of Artemus Ward consist? 6. How does Mark Twain's type of humor differ from Ward's? 7. What qualities give peculiar charm to the stories of E. E. Hale? 8. What are his most notable tales? 9. What conditions at this time in California made it "an era replete with a certain heroic Greek poetry"? 10. What early tales of California life established Bret Harte's fame? 11. What types does he portray in his poems? 12. What verse of a similar type was produced by John Hay? 13. What phases of life are portrayed in Riley's poems? 14. Why does he take rank as a national poet?

## NOTES ON "INITIAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN LETTERS."

P. 167. "*Litterateurs*." Persons of literary tastes and habits.

P. 171. "*A priori*." Literally, from what is before.

P. 173. "*In vacuo*." In empty space.

P. 176. "*Beau monde*." The fashionable world.

P. 177. "*Wanderjahre*." Literally, "wander years." In Germany, an apprentice is required to spend the last year of his apprenticeship in traveling from town to town and practising his trade awhile in each one, thus perfecting himself in the different methods of his chosen calling. He is not considered a finished workman until he has completed his *Wanderjahr*.

P. 177. "*Literati*." Learned men.

P. 183. "*Morceaux*." Fragments.

"Beowulf." The hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic poem in alliterative verse, of unknown authorship. The poem was doubtless a gradual growth and has probably existed in many successive versions. The form that has come down to us dates from near the beginning of the eighth century. It is the oldest epic in the whole Germanic group of languages.

"Cædmon." An Anglo-Saxon poet who lived about 670, the reputed author of metrical paraphrases of the

Old Testament. He is said to have been an unlearned man, especially lacking in poetical talent until he was commanded in a dream to sing "the beginning of created things." It has been doubted whether he was a real personage.

"*Oratio soluta*." A free style unhampered by rules of composition.

P. 184. "*Culte*." Worship or adoration.

P. 193. "*Ante bellum*." Before the war.

P. 195. "*Facetia*." Humorous writings or sayings; jokes.

P. 196. "*Charivari*." A Parisian comic paper corresponding to the London *Punch*.

"*Fliegende Blätter*." A German comic paper.

P. 197. "*Mots*." From the French *mot*, a pithy or witty saying.

P. 202. "Abelard." Peter (1079-1142). A French scholar, one of the most notable of the founders of scholastic theology. He represented the spirit of free inquiry in theology.

"*Cicerone*." A guide who explains curiosities.

P. 204. "*Vraisemblance*." The appearance of truth; versimilitude.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" TEXT AND "BIRDS THROUGH AN OPERA GLASS."  
(C. L. S. C. Required Book.)

MARCH 12-APRIL 9—

1. Where are woodpeckers and nuthatches generally seen? 2. Do woodpeckers walk down tree trunks as the nuthatches do? 3. Are chickadees tree trunk birds? 4. Why can the forest quartet stay north during the winter? 5. How do they protect our forests and orchards? 6. How do they get their food? 7. Have the nuthatch and chickadee all the tools—chisel, climbers, bracing rods—that the woodpeckers have? 8. What is the difference in their tails? Why? 9. How do the woodpeckers sing? 10. Where do woodpeckers, chickadees and nuthatches nest? 11. Which snowbird comes from half arctic countries? 12. Why do they migrate south in winter while the other snowbirds stay where they nest? 13. What is their food? 14. Where do you find juncos in winter? 15. Compare their food, bills, feet and tails with those of woodpeckers. 16. Do the woodpeckers go about in flocks when not nesting, as the snowbirds do? 17. What are the best foods and methods of feeding birds in winter? 18. What peculiarity has the tail of the crow blackbird? 19. How do young robins differ from their parents? 20. Do robins show individuality in choice of a nesting site? 21. How do the nests of robin and bluebird compare with those of the woodpecker and chickadee? 22.

Do song sparrows always nest on the ground? 23. How do the voices of phoebe and song sparrow compare? 24. How do the bills conform to use in the sparrows, woodpeckers, crossbills, and flycatchers?

APRIL 9-MAY 7—

1. Describe a crow roost. 2. How do the food habits of the flicker differ from those of other woodpeckers? 3. Why should the farmer protect the meadow-lark? 4. What laws of coloration does the meadow-lark illustrate? 5. What are the courtship habits of the purple finch? 6. What good do the sparrows do? 7. What peculiar adaptations do the brown creeper and swift show? 8. Compare the feet of crow and swift in form and use. 9. How does the swift differ from the swallow in form, flight, and habit? 10. How can you tell the three swallows, barn, eave, and bank, apart? 11. What is the difference in the plumage of cuckoo and thrasher? 12. When do the goldfinch and waxwing nest? 13. How does the waxwing get its name? 14. What laws of coloration do the whippoorwill and nighthawk illustrate? 15. What is the difference between them? 16. How does the ovenbird protect its young? 17. What birds have you seen in flocks? 18. Describe all types of nests you have found.



## NEWS FROM THE CIRCLES.

## BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Expansion studies in California history this month introduce many eastern readers for the first time to the significance of California names. Vallejo recalls the figure of a prominent leader in the early days when the new territory was beginning to feel her power, and the Chautauqua circle of that community, true to the traditions of its namesake, has borne a prominent part in Chautauqua affairs upon the Pacific coast. The following report from the secretary gives a glimpse of its methods of work:

On Monday evening, February 26, Solano Circle, C. L. S. C., of Vallejo, California, observed "Longfellow Day" with appropriate literary exercises. After a Chautauqua song of welcome, the president, Mrs. Charles W. Burnham, called the roll, each member answering with a quotation from Longfellow.

The following program was rendered:

Longfellow's Early Life,	Mr. W. H. Thompson.
Piano Solo,	Miss Cyetta McQuaid.
Vocal Solo, "The Bridge,"	Mr. L. E. Roberts.
The Culmination of Longfellow's	

Life,	Mr. J. S. Stevenson.
Vocal Solo, "The Day is Done,"	Mr. F. H. Brown.
Longfellow's Contemporaries,	Mr. John Cadan.

After light refreshments had been served, music and games were enjoyed until a late hour.

This circle can boast of a membership of 21, and is still growing. Considerable interest is felt in the work, especially in Socialism, which cause is so greatly misunderstood. Meetings are held once a week, on every Monday evening, at the homes of the various members. The work is carried on as laid out in each issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, leaders for each article being appointed by the president who conducts the lesson in much the

same manner as is done at any college, although permitting a discussion of each point.

Solano Circle sends greetings to her eastern friends and wishes all success in their worthy endeavors.

From Portland, Oregon, a circle which calls itself the Scott-Munsell-Steele Club reports reorganization. The members of these three families make up a circle of eight, and as one or more of their number are teachers in the high school, the work we may be sure is being carried through on a scientific plan. A small new circle from Humboldt, Nebraska, makes its home in a country neighborhood where the three 1903's meet every Thursday afternoon for mutual counsel, and the fourth, a graduate, joins them when possible. This graduate member reports that she does her reading with a baby daughter in her arms who seems to thrive upon this method of education.

Letters from Manchester, Iowa, show that the Chautauquans of this educational stronghold are not allowing the work to decline since their able leader, Mrs. Wheeler, left them for Waterloo in the fall. The responsibility for success seems to be felt by every Chautauquan, and the C. L. S. C. flourishes in consequence. The Franklin Circle reports an unusually good attendance for the year and a very successful Lincoln Memorial program held on the 12th of February. C. L. S. C. activity in Waterloo shows no signs of diminishing. The following report from



a local paper indicates the strong social spirit which pervades this Chautauqua town. The meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Phifer and a social half hour, including a guessing contest, was followed by a delightful musical program.

After the program the business session was held. Mrs. Alfred Longley, general president, called the meeting to order, after which the general officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Mrs. W. D. Stevens, general president; Mrs. Eighmey, general secretary.

Never before have the Chautauqua circles had so profitable a year; the work has been done more thoroughly and the enthusiasm has been greater. Of the eight circles, six are doing regular work, while two are following special study. The two evening circles, one on either side of the river, are composed wholly of young people. The east side evening circle, under the leadership of Mrs. J. A. Wheeler, who is one of the foremost of Chautauquans, is the largest of any circle. The Independent Circle, which meets every Monday with Mrs. John Rush, is one of the largest east side afternoon circles. The Twentieth Century Circle of the west side, with Mrs. F. F. Friend as leader, shows a roster as large as the Independent. Waterloo should rightly feel proud of her Chautauqua circles, as at present there are one hundred and twenty registered members.

The evening which was the annual reunion of the Chautauqua circles was an interesting one with pleasure and business combined.

Our correspondent, Mrs. Wheeler, adds, "The class meeting with me every Tuesday evening has members ranging from seventy-eight years to sixteen, including one minister, one physician, business men, housekeepers, teachers and other busy folk. All are so interested and united that we can truly say that we are all 'young people.'"

The Chautauquans of Wichita, Kansas, held a veritable jubilee upon the occasion of Chancellor Vincent's recent visit to their city. The exercises were held in Sedgwick Music Hall, under the auspices of the Wichita Chautauqua Social Union which comprises the following circles: The Sunflower Circle, the Alumni Association, the Assembly Circle, the Alma Circle, and the East Side Circle. Attractive souvenirs of the occasion were furnished to all the guests, and on the last page of the little booklet was the following quotation from one of the Chancellor's addresses: "Whoever gives to a house a good book puts a window in that house, and if the book be of the right sort it is likely to open a skylight as well." The hall was appropriately decorated with flowers, American flags and Chautauqua colors, and the members of the circles with invited guests brought together a gathering of nearly five hundred people. An informal reception to the hon-

ored guest was followed by a program of greetings from the circles and response by the Chancellor. All of the greetings were most happy in their character. To the Sunflower Circle, organized in 1887, was rightly accorded the honor of being the mother of the three other circles and the vigorous Alumni Association. Mr. James Allison, in speaking for the alumni, sketched briefly the entire history of the Chautauqua movement, he himself having been present at Chautauqua in 1878 when the C. L. S. C. was organized. After the response by the Chancellor, he presented certificates to the members of the circles who had completed the work of the English year, the presentation of these having been deferred for this occasion.

#### \* CENTRAL STATES.

The circle at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, are centering their work upon American literature, and the membership of nine gives an informal and cosy character to the meetings. At Goshen, Indiana, the circle known as "The 19th Century Club" takes its name from its first members who enrolled in the Class of 1900. THE CHAUTAUQUAN programs are followed quite closely and the circle have found special pleasure in "The Reading Journey Through France." A new circle is reported from Wakelee, Michigan, and at Albion the work is growing. At Carlinville, Illinois, the "Neighborhood C. L. S. C.," a graduate circle, are working on a Garnet Seal Course. Dayton, Ohio, reports its circle as in a flourishing state, and at Cleveland and other points in the state the interest is thoroughly sustained. The C. L. S. C. Alumni of Toledo, an energetic and progressive set of people, recently held an important reunion in the Central Congregational Church of that city. Nearly fifty members were present, and after the usual business was transacted, the evening was devoted to the study of the microscope under the guidance of Rev. F. D. Kelsey, who after an entertaining lecture upon the revelations of the microscope, discussed informally the many phases of this interesting study.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The secretary of the Buckingham Circle writes: "We highly approve of the notes given in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, voicing the work of our collaborators. It gives us an insight in new directions and tends to inspire towards better and higher endeavors." The



following report of the work of this circle will perhaps be suggestive to others: "The Buckingham Circle was organized in 1890 and has been in active operation since that date. It has enrolled at the present time twenty members. We follow the outlined program of reading as required, supplementing it with questions prepared by a committee appointed for that work at each meeting. This takes the place of the supplied memoranda. A 'program committee,' composed of five members, is appointed for three months, and supplies music, recitations, papers, reading and what not. We have a president, secretary and treasurer in one, and two censors, with a leader to present the program, changed for each meeting. We give a quiz on important topics from the magazine, like 'A Reading Journey Through France,' etc. We have for three years adopted for our method of conducting the work what is known in Chautauqua as 'The Canadian Experiment.' This, we think, has proved a great success, resulting in punctual attendance and the fulfilment of all requirements at each meeting. At the close of the year's work an entertainment is given by the half of the circle having lowest average in registered marks, and this is a climax looked forward to with much interest. Instead of disbanding for the summer vacation, different members invite the circle to tea or give an entertainment in the shape of a 'Proverb Social,' a 'Dickens Evening,' etc. To these are added the family circles."

The fourteen members of the Irving Circle of Sellersville are entering into their year's work most heartily. Their leader, Mr. Daub, sends the following report of the midwinter Chautauqua rally held at Sellersville on the evening of February 23 under the auspices of the Chautauqua Union of Sellersville:

"Chautauquans from Quakertown, Telford, Souderstown, were present, besides members of the four local circles of Sellersville. About sixty Chautauquans heard with interest the reports from the different circles and joined in the exercises planned. Rev. J. Max Hark, D. D., chancellor of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, lectured on 'James Russell Lowell and American Poetry.' The program was interspersed with special musical selections. After the literary program all joined in a social good time, refreshments being served. This rally was held to bring in closer touch with each other the Chautauquans of this section of the state."

The Canton Circle, organized four years ago, has a membership of twenty-five and is evidently giving close attention to the studies of the year. Careful programs for each meeting are planned several weeks ahead and are furnished to each member. We give the program for January 16. Seven of the

members of the circle are teachers and one member, a very active one, is nearly seventy years of age.

January 16.

Minutes.

Roll-call: Rivers in the United States.  
Socialism Review,  
Expansion Article,  
Inner Life of Phillips Brooks,  
Comparison: "Richard Carvel" and  
"Janice Meredith,"

Mr. Crockett.  
Miss Holmes.  
Mrs. Davison.  
Miss Gates.

NEW YORK.

The circle at Sodus, New York, reports a strong working membership of 1902's who are evidently planning to graduate with the 19th Century Class. In Massena a new circle has just been organized, but the material is evidently of the right sort, and we predict that they will have "caught up" before October 1. At Rochester a circle of ten members report their meetings as extremely interesting, and as the circle bears the charmed name of "Expansion," we may feel that its future is assured.

Antwerp ascribes its Chautauqua prosperity to the efforts of one C. L. S. C. graduate: the result, a circle of thirty-one members, twenty-one of whom belong to the Class of 1903. In this connection the words of the poet that "all may do what has by man been done" are well worthy of meditation. They may apply to some of us who have not yet tried our powers. The Antwerp Chautauquans take turns in entertaining the circle and a special program for the June meeting is already under consideration. At Westtown the Chautauquans are taking an active interest in the development of the local library and we shall hope to have further details of their success for the encouragement of others. At Osceola, interest in public library plans has also crystallized into action. We shall let the secretary's report tell its own story: "The first of January we gave an entertainment which netted \$13.25. We hope to start a permanent library, but now have sent for one of the traveling libraries which are sent from our state library. This will cost us \$3 for six months. We have not yet decided whether we shall purchase books now with the remaining ten dollars or keep it and add more to it until we have enough to get help from the state."

The Long Island Society of the Hall in the Grove held a delightful Chautauqua Vesper Service on the 18th of February in the South Second Street M. E. Church of Brooklyn. Dr. Hurlbut, one of the C. L. S. C. Counselors, preached the sermon, and Rev. R. S. Pardington, president of the S. H. G., presided. This

society is arranging for an "Old-Fashioned New England Supper" to be held some time in April, instead of the annual banquet. It is proposed to hold the gathering at the Farm House in Prospect Park, and it will not be limited to graduates as usual; the sale of tickets will be open to all members of the C. L. S. C. that it may be in the nature of a general social Chautauqua rally.

The Brooklyn Alumni send their monthly program for February, as follows:

## PROGRAM.

## Part First.

Opening Exercises.  
Reading of Minutes.  
Business.  
Piano Solo,  
Guess Who.

Prof. Van Alsteine.

Members of Historic Section (active).  
Members of Other Sections (passive).  
(Prize winner rewarded.)

Soprano Solo,

Mrs. Edward Newton.

## Intermission.

## Part Second.

Roll-call.—Contribution by each member of something—original or otherwise—reminiscence, anecdote, poetry, etc.

Piano Solo,  
Prologue to Play,  
Soprano Solo,  
King Richard III.—Scene II. of Act I.

Prof. Van Alsteine.

Mr. T. S. Casey.

Mrs. Edward Newton.

Mrs. Case, Miss Loud,  
Mr. Warner, Mr. Underhill,  
Mr. DuBois, Mr. Case.

Social and Refreshments.

The third Winter Chautauqua held at Binghamton, New York, is reported as having been an unparalleled success. The program was strong and inviting throughout, and the attendance so great at times as to tax the capacity of the auditorium to its utmost. Among those who took part in the program were Rev. Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn, Dr. John Henry Barrows, president of Oberlin College and president also of the C. L. S. C. Class of 1902; Prof. Marcus D. Buell of Boston University, Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder Roberts, Mrs. Jenness-Miller. The committee are already making their plans for another year.

The circle at Mt. Vernon, New York, have felt very keenly the loss of their most efficient president, Mr. William M. Denman, who had been their leader for four years. In the spring of 1899, when Bishop Vincent presided at the New York East Conference in Mt. Vernon, the members of the two Chautauqua circles arranged for a Chautauqua Vesper Service to be conducted by him, and during the following week a reception was tendered him at the home of Mr. Den-

man,—an occasion long remembered by Mt. Vernon Chautauquans. The true memorial of such a leader, who was a man not only of liberal education but of fine natural abilities also, is in the hearts of his friends, and we doubt not that the Chautauquans whom he guided for so many years are themselves better fitted for leadership because of his example.

## THE SOUTH.

The Augusta, Georgia, Chautauquans, who are a sufficiently serious minded set of people when occasion demands, relax now and then by giving a touch of humor to their programs with excellent effect. At a recent meeting, the secretary, Mrs. Hillyer, instead of presenting the usual formal minutes of the club upon the study of American topics, introduced a mild satire upon modern society reporting. The meeting of the circle was described with fluent extravagance of style, while the costumes of the ladies as portrayed would scarcely have been recognized if confronted with the originals. The serving of the menu was cleverly rendered as follows:

Mrs. J. R. Lamar presided with her own inimitable grace and charm, and after the usual routine of reading minutes and questions on required reading, promptly at 12:30 o'clock, when all were seated, our elegant feast of reason was served in eight courses. Rare wit sparkled and appetizing information was served throughout the entire feast.

First Course—Pioneers of Kentucky, garnished with coon skins and rare old jeans, spiced with rifle and shot.—Mrs. Alexander.

Second Course—Then came the roast beef and plum pudding a la Joseph Chamberlain, Boer sauce, dressed with orchids from private hot-houses.—Miss Barnes.

Third Course—A rare fifty-year-old letter of Richard Henry Wyld's, its sweet savor of long ago lingering like the scent of "the summer rose that opens to the morning sky."—Mrs. Caswell.

Fourth Course—Was the story of the martial words of our national song, "Yankee Doodle," and thus music lent its inspiring strains to our feast.—Mrs. Bryan Cumming.

Fifth Course—This course followed appropriately with the patriotic cause of Patrick Henry, the tocsin of war, served a la "Give me liberty or give me death."—Mrs. Berkmann.

Sixth Course—Artistic salad, Barbizon sandwiches of brown bread and cottage cheese, dressed with drawn charcoal after Jean Francois Millet.—Mrs. Sanford Gardner.

Seventh Course—French and Spanish-American Louisiana gumbo, highly seasoned a la Creole with Tabasco sauce.—Mrs. Hillyer.

Eighth Course—Buffalo of the prairie, stewed with Indian corn and tomahawks. Sauce piquant, after George Rogers Clark.—Mrs. Lamar.

This closed one of the smartest (?) of the season's functions, and will be long remembered and fondly cherished by those fortunate enough to be present.

The Henderson, North Carolina, Circle, one of the latest to report, is already making the most of its opportunities for extending its influence in the state. A letter to the neighboring circle at Goldsboro brought a cordial response, and the possibilities of a state association are thus foreshadowed.

Visits between neighboring circles have often been reported in past years and we hope this pleasant custom may be repeated in other localities. A Washington Memorial meeting was held in Selma, Alabama, on the 22nd of February by the 19th Century Chautauquans, with the following program:

## WASHINGTON MEMORIAL MEETING.

February 22, 1900.

XIX. Century Chautauquans, Selma, Alabama.  
 Discussion: "Washington's Public Career," The Circle.  
 "Washington's Mother," Mrs. Clement Ritter.  
 "His Ancestry: Sulgrave Manor," Mrs. Jarvis.  
 "His Wedding Day," Mrs. L. A. Moore.  
 Reading from Miss Herbert's "Washington and His Homes," Mrs. George A. Wilkins.  
 Interesting Items, Mesdames Cunningham, Hunter, Atkins and Miss Jones.

The occasion was most delightful and the discussion is reported as being quite out of the usual order and bringing out many incidents not usually known. Miss Herbert, the author of "Washington and His Homes," was a resident of Selma during her lifetime and this fact naturally lent a peculiar local interest to the meeting.

The Dixie Circle of Greenwood, South Carolina, has made phenomenal progress in membership, having recently added ten members. This brings the whole number up to twenty-three and they hope to go just beyond the twenty-five mark and so be entitled to two delegates at Chautauqua this summer. The secretary says: "I have been surprised to find that so many circles have members not enrolled at the Chautauqua office. Our one absolute requirement is that every one joining shall pay the membership fee. We believe that more is gained than lost in the end, for the growth is steady and with less danger of going backward. Those not thus enrolled are always welcome as visitors and often take part in the exercises, but cannot vote on anything nor are they entitled to any of the privileges of membership." This secretary, who is an indefatigable worker, replied to an inquiry from a friend some years ago asking for information about Chautauqua. She gained a recruit without knowing it, and now finds that her correspondent is finishing her four years' work and is planning to come to Chautauqua to graduate.

The Dixie Chautauquans recently gave the following program adapted from some of the prize programs:

Roll-call answered by quotations from American authors.

Paper: "Colonial Life as seen in the Poetry of Longfellow."

Talk: "Origin of the Modern Exposition."

Piano Solo.

Synposium: A Backward and Forward Look at Four Factors in American History: The American Indian. The Freedman. The Mormons. The Natives of our new possessions and the wisdom of the Expansion policy.

Vocal Solo: "Anchored." (Sung at Ensign Bagley's funeral.)

Reading from "Biglow Papers."

Medley: Our War Songs.

Chorus: "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."

## NEW ENGLAND.

The North Star Circle of Greenville, Maine, has recently added a new member to the Class of 1903. The Seaside Circle of Belfast are specializing on the history of their own state, and find as usual that their commonwealth is full of historic incidents and romantic tales which are quite unknown to those who are content with the general facts of history. A recent roll-call was devoted to reports of Belfast history alone. The Fryeburg Circle, presumably of graduates, is studying Browning's "Ring and the Book" this winter, and giving a judicious amount of attention to current events also. The Dirigo Circle of Lewiston is giving close attention to its weekly lessons, and the 19th Century Class of that city, though not a Chautauqua Circle, is using Professor Beers's "Initial Studies" as the basis of its work in American authors. The Derby, Connecticut, Chautauquans supplement the work in American literature with four lectures by Mr. Leon H. Vincent on "Hawthorne," "Emerson," "Lowell as Critic and Letter Writer," and "O. W. Holmes." The circle is having the most remarkable year in its history both in attendance and in interest. The secretary of the circle at Gloucester, Massachusetts, writes, "Of our circle of seventeen readers over a dozen are active workers and we all enjoy the course very much. We meet Monday evenings at a private house and count this evening one of the most pleasant of the week. I cannot say that the book on Socialism was a favorite. We had many interesting talks on the subject, however. We find the study of special writings under a professor's leadership, as 'Evangeline,' an excellent feature. We are all looking forward to the bird book and hope for live articles in the magazine which will help us with field work in the direction of bird study."

## ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON "THE EXPANSION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

## MARCH.

1. Served in the Revolution; member of the Virginia assembly, 1782; member of Congress from Virginia, 1783-86; member from Virginia to ratifying convention, 1788; United States Senator from Virginia, 1790-94; United States Minister to France, 1794-96; governor of Virginia, 1799-1802; one of the negotiators of the Louisiana purchase, 1803; United States Minister to Great Britain, 1803-07; governor of Virginia, 1811; Secretary of State, 1811-17; Secretary of War, 1814-15; President of the United States, 1816-24. 2. The Monroe Doctrine received its name from statements contained in President Monroe's annual message to Congress, December, 1823, at the period of a suspected concert of the powers in the Holy Alliance to interfere in Spanish America in behalf of Spain. 3. The United States paid tribute to Algiers for seventeen years, but as the Moorish year was reckoned by the moon instead of the sun, the difference in seventeen years amounted to some six months, for which the Dey rendered a bill of \$27,000. 4. In 1828 in Boston. 5. Andrew Jackson. 6. Thirty-one. 7. More than five hundred millions. 8. France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico and Russia.

## OCTOBER.

1. Has enough of America been discovered to make a map of its entire general shape? Yes. 2. To what country does Greenland belong? Denmark. 3. In passing to a civilized state, when does an Indian cease to be a savage? To be barbarous? To be half civilized? Savage Indians carry on little or no agriculture. They live on fish and game. They have no villages, but live in tents or wigwams and move from place to place. Some tribes weave baskets, but they do not bake pottery. Barbarous Indians carry on a limited agriculture by means of primitive implements, raising maize, pumpkins and squashes, beans and tomatoes, tobacco and sun-flowers. They manufacture pottery and ornamental pipes. Some tribes weave coarse cloth. They have tools and weapons made of stone. They live in villages in fairly substantial houses. Half-civilized Indians carry on agriculture and irrigate the land by means of the melted snow from the mountains. They build houses of adobe (sun-baked bricks of clay) and stone. They have tools and weapons made of stone, sometimes of

bronze. They have a hieroglyphic system of writing. 4. What are some of the facts in geography not known in 1492? That the world is round. That the American continents exist. The exact number of miles in the earth's circumference. 5. What is the favorite modern scheme of a short route to Asia? A route by means of a canal cut through the isthmus of Panama. 6. With what half-civilized Indians did the Spaniards contend? With the Indian tribes in Mexico and the western coast of South America as far south as Chili; the Incas in Peru and the Aztecs in Mexico. 7. With what barbarous Indians? The native tribes in Florida and lower part of the Mississippi basin. 8. Where did the Spaniards get their gold? From the mines of the half-civilized Indians in Mexico and northern Andes. 9. What were the estates of the patroons? In order to gain permanent settlers for New Netherlands, the New Netherland Company offered a prize of an estate of sixteen miles frontage on the Hudson to any member who would bring fifty permanent settlers to the colony. The proprietors or patroons could hold little courts of their own and had other privileges like those of lords in Europe in the old times. The depth of these estates was left undefined. 10. How came Penn to be a landholder in America? Charles II. owed a debt of £16,000 to Penn's father. William Penn inherited this claim and the king gave him in payment a grant of 40,000 square miles of territory lying west of the Delaware river. Penn made this a refuge for the Quakers. 11. Who owns the Banks of Newfoundland? England. The French, however, by various treaties of peace have the right of fishing along more than one-half the coast, from Cape Ray around the west coast to Cape St. John. They also have the right to use as much of that part of the shore as may be necessary in the prosecution of their fisheries. By the treaty of 1871, the United States gave five, and one-half million dollars to Canada and Newfoundland for the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters, and granted a like privilege to Canadians fishing in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States. This sum was paid to Canada because of the superiority of the Canadian fishing grounds. 12. What effect have they had upon history? The sailors in the navy of the United States were trained for their work in the Revolution and later wars by their service on the fishing smacks and whalers of the colonies.



## ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON "A READING JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE."

## MARCH.

1. Its author, Rouget de l'Isle, was a captain of French engineers stationed in Strasbourg on the opening of the campaign against Prussia and Austria in 1792. On the evening of the day that the contingent from that city was going to join the main army of the Rhine, a question arose as to what air should be played at their departure. Several were suggested and rejected, when Rouget de l'Isle retired to his own quarters and wrote the words and music of "Le Chant de l'Armée du Rhin." On returning to the meeting which was still in session, he sang his composition. It was welcomed with delight, went like wildfire throughout France, and received its name from the Marseillaise troops who sang it on entering Paris. 2. 1857 in London at the Crystal Palace; 1853 in Dublin; 1855 in Paris; 1862 in London; 1865 in Dublin; 1867 in Paris; 1873 in Vienna; 1876 Centennial at Philadelphia; 1889 in Paris; 1893 in Chicago; 1900 in Paris. 3. The arms of Paris are a white galley (in heraldry, an old-

fashioned ship with one mast and rowed with oars) on a red ground, and above this three golden fleurs-de-lis on a blue band or strip. 4. The destruction of the Prussian army by Napoleon at Jena in 1806. 5. An island in the Pacific ocean east of Australia. 6. Its conquest by France was begun in 1830 and it was organized as a colonial possession in 1834. 7. The struggle for French possession of Tonquin began in 1873 and was renewed in 1882. It was ceded to France by treaty with China in 1885. 8. In 1842 the French established their first trading post on the Gaboon river and from there gradually extended their territory. The claims of France to this part of South Africa were recognized by the Berlin conference in 1885. The official name of French Congo has been used since 1891. 9. Trocadéro was the name of a fort at Cadiz in Spain, captured by the French in 1823. It was applied to what was then waste ground on the banks of the Seine, but in 1867 laid out in terraces. In 1878 the Trocadéro palace was built and the park laid out and added to the Exposition grounds. 10. The



## BICYCLING.

Its progress. — Increasing popularity. A diversion for women. — Its future.

BY CHARLES S. WILLIAMS.

At first reading, the statement of physicians that the race of today is living longer than that of a generation ago, seems incredible. In fact, there exists an undercurrent of opinion among people in general that the race is constantly degenerating in age. Some people say that this degeneration started at the time of Methuselah, and that from the 900 and odd years of life which he enjoyed, the age limit has constantly decreased until today the statement that a man has reached the age of 90 is regarded by newspapers generally as worthy of a position in their columns. Especially has this been so of Americans. In the old country, a man might live to 100 or 112 and not excite any undue interest, but in America let him once reach the century limit, and every paper will refer to him as the oldest inhabitant. Of course, the hurry and rushed life which Americans lead has something to do with this, as has the climate and other natural conditions over which they have no control. When we review these facts, it is, of course, only natural that the average magazine reader should question the statement that we are living longer than the previous generation. Instinctively he asks, why is this? The only answer which physicians give this question is, that Americans are taking more out-door exercise today than formerly. When we review the various conditions under which Americans took their exercise during the last 25 years and compare it with the same record for the previous 25 or 50 years, there is one form of recreation which stands out with a clearness that demands consideration, namely cycling.

Commencing in a small way with the old-fashioned high wheel, it has within the last 25 years gone through a series of evolutions which find their ideal in the Bevel-gear Chainless of today. The history of the decline of the old wheel and the rapid progress of the Safety bicycle into popularity is a story familiar to all readers of this article. The opposition which first faced the safety style of vehicle gave way as it became more widely known and utilized. In time the old wheel disappeared from the roads entirely, the Safety taking its place everywhere.

Cycling, as a sport, was in the "Seventies" confined exclusively to men. With the introduction of the Safety vehicle, women commenced riding it as a novelty. Gradually the opposition of parents, as well as that of both sexes, decreased. Today almost one woman in every family in the land rides a wheel.

Within the last 10 years the attention of the medical profession has been drawn to the fact that cycling is perhaps the best exercise that women could take.

It displaces horseback riding, because cycling requires the exercising of almost every muscle in the body. A woman returning from a ride on a bicycle feels refreshed, while her companion returning from a horseback ride feels jaded and tired in every muscle. Americans have never been great walkers; therefore, there was no sport, with the exception of horseback riding, which called for any long exposure in the open air. The bicycle has readily filled the long felt want which

physicians searched for in vain. Many women who suffered from what they believed to be chronic ailments really were suffering from a lack of fresh air. Advise as strongly as they could, physicians were unable to keep their patients in the open air during the three or four hours a day which it was necessary they should stay, in order to return them to health and strength. No outdoor form of exercise could be discovered which would occupy the mind for any given length of time. Cycling is the one recreation which requires the constant attention of the individual. Whether it be on a country road, city street or in the arena of a regimental armory, the rider must constantly keep her mind upon the road in each case. If one is riding in the city, whether on the street or through the park, her mind is constantly occupied by the rapidly passing panorama of events which go by with almost railroad speed rapidity. Here a beautiful wheel, there a beautiful bend in the road, and then again a handsome horse, a beautiful house, or a crowd of citizens collected around a fallen horse. Each and all of these events tend to keep the mind of the rider occupied.

As the effort necessary to propel the bicycle is just violent enough to keep the blood constantly in circulation, and causes the lungs to move fast enough to keep them constantly filled with pure fresh air, it would indeed be a miracle if any other effects could follow such effort beyond the perfect health, increased appetite and renewed interest in things general, which are familiar to every rider of the bicycle.

Like everything else, the bicycle has its evils. If ridden just enough, it will benefit people more than all the tonics in the local drug store. If ridden too much, it will leave the same effects as in the poison sold therein. There is a limit, and that limit is a happy medium which exists in all walks of life, whether it be working, sleeping, eating or pleasure. The pleasures from cycling are many. They are practically limitless. Every day opens some new form of enjoyment, and every ride adds but to your increasing interest in the sport.

There is a peculiar human interest connected with it that appeals at once to all individuals, no matter how much opposed they were to the wheel before they adopted it as a vehicle of pleasure. The people who in the days of its infancy as a sport were most opposed to it as a vehicle of pleasure for women, have come around to view it as the best exercise which they can encourage their wives and daughters to participate in. The past history of cycling for women has been the story of steady progress. The future, judging by present indications, bids fair to rival the past in the progress that will be made in coming years.

The bevel-gear chainless type of wheel is in itself a step that will increase the popularity of the sport among women, as it does away with the dirt, grease, cleaning, and catching of skirts incidental to chain wheels, as well as reducing the amount of effort necessary to propel the machine. In future years this style of machine will completely supersede the chain wheel of today.



Quai de la Conférence derives its name from an old gate through which the Spanish ambassadors entered Paris in 1660, to confer with Mazarin on the betrothal of the Infanta Maria Theresa to Louis XIV. The Pont de l'Alma commemorates a battle in the Crimean war when the French and English overthrew the Russians near the mouth of the river Alma about twenty miles north of Sevastopol. 11. Edward III. of England on his claim in the year 1340 to be king of France as well as of England quartered the golden fleur-de-lis of that kingdom with the lions of England, and it continued in the royal standard until January 2, 1801. 12.

Sept. 22-Oct. 21,	Vendémiaire,	Vintage month.
Oct. 22-Nov. 20,	Brumaire,	Foggy month.
Nov. 21-Dec. 20,	Frimaire,	Sleety month.
Dec. 21-Jan. 19,	Nivose,	Snowy month.
Jan. 20-Feb. 18,	Pluviose,	Rainy month.
Feb. 19-Mar. 20,	Ventose,	Windy month.
Mar. 21-April 19,	Germinal,	Budding month.
April 20-May 19,	Floréal,	Flowery month.
May 20-June 18,	Prairial,	Pasture month.
June 19-July 18,	Messidor,	Harvest month.
July 19-Aug. 17,	Thermidor,	Hot month.
Aug. 18-Sept. 16,	Fructidor,	Fruit month.

The extra five days were called *jours complémentaires* and celebrated as festivals.

## FEBRUARY.

1. Agincourt. 2. A style of architecture developed from the early Roman and characterized chiefly by the round arch, barrel vault and general massiveness. 3. 1685 by Louis XIV. at Fontainebleau. 4. Napoleon informed the Empress Josephine of his intention of divorcing her. 5. The name St. Cloud is derived from a royal saint, St. Clodwald, corrupted into St. Cloud. 6. The son of Louis XIV. known as Monseigneur, and the oldest son of Louis XVI. who died in 1789. 7. A French soldier, statesman and writer of the time of Louis XIV., known chiefly by his memoirs.

## NOVEMBER.

1. What is meant by the rate of exchange? The varying rate or price estimated in the currency of one country given for a fixed sum in the currency of another. 2. How did the proverb, "See Naples and die," originate? It comes from the Italian. 3. Who was Charles V.? Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He included the Netherlands, Spain, Germany, and Austria in his empire. 4. Why does the American object to the *pourboire*? Because the customs of his own country do not require it. 5. What author has written of the Man in the Iron Mask? Alexander Dumas. 6. Why was the obelisk of Luxor given to France? The idea seems to have originated with Napoleon, but not until the reign of Charles X. was France in a position to ask the favor. Under Louis Philippe it was carried out. 7. How and when did France lose Strasbourg? During the Franco-Prussian war. It capitulated September 28, 1870. It is the capital of Alsace-Lorraine. 8. Who was Charlotte Corday? Charlotte Corday (1768-1793) was of noble birth and was educated at Caen. She embraced the principles of the French Revolution. Filled with horror at the excesses of the Reign of Terror, she repaired to Paris July 1, 1793, and July 13, having gained admission to the chamber of Marat, the most bloodthirsty of the Terrorists, stabbed him to death while in his bath. She was tried by the Revolutionary tribunal and was sent to the guillotine. 9. How did the Rue du Quartre Septembre get its name? From the fall of the second empire.

## OCTOBER.

1. State the exact time at which the twentieth century begins? January 1, 1901. 2. When was the

Annus Mirabilis of English history? 1666. The year of wonders. 3. By what English poet has it been sung? Dryden, in a poem descriptive of the Dutch war and the London fire of 1666. 4. Who was Tacitus? A celebrated Roman historian and noted legal orator of the first century. 5. When was the first international exhibition instituted? In 1851, at Hyde Park, London. 6. To the repeal of what tax did its building lead? That on glass. 7. Where does this building now stand? The building, which was made of glass, was afterwards removed to Sydenham, where it forms part of the present Crystal Palace. 8. Give the rest of the song "A Paris."

- (1) "A Paris, à Paris  
Sur un petit cheval gris.
- (2) "A Rouen, à Rouen,  
Sur un petit cheval blanc.
- (3) "A Verdun, à Verdun,  
Sur un petit cheval brun.
- (4) "A Cambrai, à Cambrai,  
Sur un petit cheval bai.
- (5) "Revenons au manoir  
Sur un petit cheval noir.
- (6) "Au pas, au pas, au trot, au trot,  
Au galop, au galop, au galop."

9. Cite Macaulay to sustain the proverb "The gray mare is the better horse." Macaulay's "History of England," Vol. I., chap. III. 10. Of what significance are the terms Bonhomme and Frère Jacques? *Bonhomme* means Goodman. "A familiar appellation of civility, equivalent to 'good sir'; sometimes used ironically." *Jacques Bonhomme*, an insulting title given to French peasantry by the nobles, or from Jacques Carlot (1358), a leader of the *Jacquerie*. (See "A Tale of Two Cities.") 11. Quote the song "Frère Jacques." See THE CHAUTAUQUAN for December, 1899, page 257. 12. In which of Longfellow's novels is the "mam'selle sœur" mentioned in a song? "Hyperion." 13. In which of Miss Alcott's stories does a servant miscall the *char-a-banc*? Hannah, in "Little Women," calls it the "cherry-bounce." 14. Cite an example of prolepsis from Keats's "Isabella or Pot of Basil." The last two lines in stanza 13.

15. Who was Burke? A celebrated British statesman, orator and writer (1729-1797). 16. From which of his speeches is the quotation taken? On the Conciliation of America. 17. Under what name did the *New York* cruise in 1898? *Harvard*. 18. What new epoch in United States maritime history was inaugurated in 1893? February 22, 1893, President Harrison raised the Stars and Stripes over the naturalized steamship *New York*, a ship of the American merchant marine that could be transformed into an armed cruiser. This was an event of national importance, as it marked "the restoration of the American flag to the seas from which it had almost entirely disappeared." 19. Date of the Spanish Armada. 1588. 20. Why sent out? The Armada was a fleet of ships sent out by Philip of Spain to conquer England. After a naval engagement with the English in the English Channel lasting several days, it was overtaken by a gale and destroyed. 21. Give an account of the man after whom the *Fuerst Bismarck* is named. Prince Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck (1815-1898). Prussian ambassador to Russia, 1859, and to France, 1862. Prime minister of Prussia, 1862. Chancellor of the German Empire, 1871. Resigned, 1890. 22. In what countries are our Celtic cousins to be found? Ireland, Wales, Scotch Highlands, and Brittany in France. 23. When and where were postage stamps first used? England. May 1, 1840. 24. Define prolepsis: a necessary truth or assumption; the anticipation of an event. *Cis-Atlantic*: on this side of the Atlantic; derived from the Latin *cis*, on this side. *Cadet*: a pupil in a military or naval school. *Tyro*: a

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beginner; novice. Neophyte: a recent convert. Moot question: a question still open to discussion or dispute. Siesta: a mid-day or after-dinner nap. *Douceur*: a bribe. Larboard: the left-hand side of a vessel as one faces the bow. Starboard: the right-hand side of a vessel as one faces the bow. The Grand Tour: the chief cities of Europe. 25. What thermometer is used in France? Centigrade. 26. Name three advantages gained by using the metric tables. Universal standard; decimal tables; weight, capacity and size convertible into like terms. 27. How long is a meter? 39.37 inches. 28. How is its length determined? By taking one ten-millionth of the distance on the earth's surface from the pole to the equator. 29. In what connection do you know the names of Bob Sawyer and Mrs. Leo Hunter? "Pickwick Papers." 30. Give the origin of the words: dollar, from the German *thaler*. Champagne, from the province of Champagne in France. *Egis*, in Greek mythology, originally the stormcloud enveloping the thunderbolt, the especial weapon of Zeus. In art it is represented as a sort of mantle fringed with serpents, generally worn over the breast, but sometimes thrown over the arm to serve as a shield; also worn by Athena. Tutelary, from the Latin *tueor*, defend; hence pertaining to a guardian or protector.

31. Differentiate Apollo and Apollinaris. Apollo was the god of the sun. Apollinaris is the name of a mineral water. 32. Explain the phrases: *Embaras de richesses*, embarrassment of riches. *Sine qua non*, an indispensable condition. *Nox atra incubat mare*, black night broods over the sea. The correct quotation should be *ponto nox incubat atra*. 33. From what epic is the last quoted? Vergil's "Æneid." 34. Explain the saying "good wine needs no bush." A good thing needs no advertising. 35. What is the origin of the custom? The ivy and vine—sacred to Bacchus—hung up at tavern doors to let the passer-by know that wine was sold within. See epilogue to "As You Like It." Yew was also used as a sign. 36. Why is the mistletoe used in a western province of France? The mistletoe is the bush often displayed in Normandy, for there cider is a favorite drink, and the mistletoe is a parasite of the apple-tree from whose fruit that beverage is made. 37. Who said "*Utrum placet sumite*"? Caius Lutatius, the Roman. 38. Upon what occasion? Declaration of war against the Carthaginians in Spain. (See Livy). 39. Who was George Eliot? A famous English woman novelist (Marian Evans) who wrote under the *nom de plume* of George Eliot. 40. What French writer of fiction has used *George* in her *nom de plume*? George Sand (Baroness Dudevant). 41. What is an Aztec god? One of the gods worshipped by the Aztecs, the half-civilized Indian inhabitants of Mexico. 42. Would it cost more for coal in a boat crossing in ten days, or in five? In five days. 43. What is the origin of Mark Twain's name? From his experience as pilot on the Mississippi. One of the calls to indicate soundings was Mark Twain. 44. If a whale is not a fish, what is it? It is a mammal. 45. Write out a table of ship's time.

1 bell 12:30 A. M.	5 bells 2:30 A. M.
2 bells 1:00 A. M.	6 bells 3:00 A. M.
3 bells 1:30 A. M.	7 bells 3:30 A. M.
4 bells 2:00 A. M.	8 bells 4:00 A. M.

One bell begins again at 4:30. The twenty-four hours are thus divided into six periods of eight bells each. 46. When is a ship's day longest? Going west. 47. Shortest? Going east. 48. What are the dog-watches? The first dog-watch is from 4 to 6 P. M. Second dog-watch from 6 to 8 P. M. 49. Give the

name of the song that bears the title of one of the dog-watches. Duet "The Larboard Watch." 50. In what historical connection is the *Geneata* known? Henry II. of England, known as the Plantagenet, from his custom of wearing the common broom, *geneata*, in his hat. 51. Give another name for Mother Carey's Chickens; also its origin. The stormy petrel, derived from the French *petrel*, little Peter, from seeming to walk on the sea, like St. Peter. 52. Explain the allusion to the Emperor's New Clothes. One of Hans Andersen's tales. 53. Explain the difference in time between two places. It is determined by the difference in longitude. Fifteen degrees of longitude to one hour of time. 54. Give the story of the Watch of Nuremberg. An old man used to shut himself up and work alone, evidently aided by a spirit, as strange sounds came from his room. One day, during his temporary absence, his daughter stole in and saw on the table a small metal case in which it was evident that the spirit was imprisoned, as she could hear it moving within. Wishing to save her father's soul and her own, she dashed the case against the wall and then informed the authorities. Upon the man's return, questions elicited the information that he had long been trying to make a pocket clock and that the fragments of the quieted imp represented the ruins of his just completed work. 55. How many hours in the shortest day in Glasgow? 6 hrs. 41 min. 34 sec. In New York? 9 hrs. 4 min. 22 sec. 56. Where are Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, Cherbourg, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris? See geography. 57. Give the origin of the names Glasgow, Havre and Paris. Glasgow was known as Glas-gu as early as 1301. The most probable origin of the name is from Glaschu, the greyhound. The town grew up around the cell of St. Kentigern, whose name pronounced by the Gaels suggested their own name for hound. Hence they affectionately called him "dear dog," "southern dog" or from his white hair, "Glaschu." The former name of Havre was Havre-le-Grace, "The Haven of Grace," so called from a chapel existing there known as "*Notre Dame de Grace*," Our Lady of Grace. Paris derives its name from the Parisii, a tribe of Gaul. 58. Give the ancient name of Paris: its origin? Lutetia. The word meant mud hovels? 59. Who was Julian? Julian, the Apostate, was a Roman emperor of the fourth century. After his accession to the throne he renounced the Christian religion, granting toleration to all religions. 60. Matthew? A celebrated English chronicler. He studied at the University of Paris. 61. Louis Napoleon? A nephew of Napoleon I., and Emperor of the French in 1852-70. 62. Canute? (994-1035). A famous king of England, Denmark and Norway. 63. Who wrote "The Wide, Wide World"? Susan Warner. 64. In what countries are passports necessary? Russia and Turkey. 65. Why is the columbine an appropriate national flower? Because it grows wild in many parts of the country and the name suggests Columbia. 66. Give an account of St. Dionysius. An Athenian philosopher. Converted by hearing St. Paul at Athens, he was sent to Paris to preach the Gospel. He and his two companions were beheaded at the foot of the Hill of Mercury, which was therefore called Montmartre. 67. Who was the friend and helper of St. Genevieve? Give an account of the Shepherd Girl of Nanterre. St. Genevieve, the Shepherd Girl of Nanterre, received the blessing of St. Germain of Auxerre when seven years old. She afterwards went to live with an aged kinswoman in Paris, where she became a sort of early Joan of Arc and by her prayers prevented the city from being captured several times.

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# Question Box

1. In the February CHAUTAUQUAN Edward Everett Hale is quoted, in "Word-Coinage Again," as saying that Brummagem is no word. In "The Art of Conversation," page 483, "Brummagen" appears.

Is "Brummagen" a word, and if so, what does it mean?

B. G. W.

Dr. Hale's opinion is offset by the dictionaries which give brummagem both as a noun and an adjective. The word bears evidence of being a corruption of Birmingham. As a noun it means one of the cheap imitations made at Birmingham; hence an imitation; sham. As an adjective it means, in usage, cheap and showy; spurious; bogus; specifically made at Birmingham, England. In "The Art of Conversation" "brummagen" should have been "brummagem."

2. Can you tell me where I can get the book referred to so often in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, entitled "Paris, In Old and Present Times," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton?

E. V. S.

It is published by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston. The price is \$3.

3. Please recommend a book containing quotations from all authors from all countries to use in our circle.

S. D. S.

The most satisfactory book for your purpose is Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," published by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, for \$3.

4. I should like to find if possible a cheap edition of "The Marble Faun." Can you help me to secure it?

A. S.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston publish a special edition for school use in one volume. This can be secured for \$1, post-paid, by ordering directly from the publishers.

5. In the requirements for the seal given to graduates for the Reading Journey Through France, it is mentioned that supplementary books or articles must be read, one selected from each number of the magazine, at least three of these being books. I write to ask if I may select two articles from a given number, as in the case of one of the numbers I have not access to the magazine mentioned.

X.

Certainly. The chief object of the requirement was to make the supplementary readings for the seal as comprehensive as possible.

6. Is there any paper or magazine published in the interest of genealogical research or tabulation? If so, where can it be secured?

G. L. S.

Perhaps the best-known genealogical magazine in the United States is *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, published quarterly by the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, 18 Somerset street, Boston, Massachusetts. For references to genealogical matters the Astor Library, New York, is probably better equipped than any other in America.

7. As historian of a D. A. R. Chapter, I should like to know with whom originated the quotation, "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

B. A. R.

The quotation is from the resolutions drawn up by Colonel Henry Lee, and adopted by Congress upon the death of Washington. The original draft read "first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens," but was changed in the later form. The resolutions were prepared by Colonel Lee, but were presented to Congress by John Marshall, in December, 1799.

8. Three months ago I sent you a manuscript in competition for the CHAUTAUQUAN prizes to be given for the best answers to the question, "What is the Most Dramatic Incident in American History, and Why?" Will you kindly tell me when the decision regarding the competing manuscripts will be announced?

G. W.

It was hoped that the result of this competition could be announced in the April issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN. There were 216 manuscripts submitted in this competition treating of a remarkable variety of incidents, and the process of examination has taken a great deal more time than had been expected. We promise to publish the decision of the judges at the earliest possible moment, probably not later than the June issue of the magazine.



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The design of "The Growth of Nationality in the United States" is to trace the growth of national ideas and feeling from the adoption of the federal constitution, and in pursuance of it a general view is given of all the social and political forces which have operated in concert or in conflict to mould or to retard this growth. The book is "The fruit of lectures in a class-room," and accordingly presents much both of fact and argument which is historically commonplace, though to students not already read in the larger books on political and legal history it is a most convenient and impartial manual, and the candor and courage with which Professor Bascom states his opinions is both stimulating and helpful.

The gradual enlargement of the powers of the Supreme Court, the fitful and now obsolete attempts of states to withdraw from the union or to nullify its acts, the great sectional controversy which resulted in the war between the states and the conflicts between the several departments of the government, all ending, so far as they have ended at all, in the ultimate assertion of larger power at Washington and less in the state legislatures, are the obvious discussions which the subject demands and they are illustrated by the citation of the leading cases in the Supreme Court bearing upon them. The result is that we have evolved from a congeries of units into a strongly centralized and coordinated nation, and that now, as Mr. Bascom says, "The general government is far more in danger of unduly overshadowing state authority than of itself being overshadowed by the states."

The most striking features of the book are the plea made for the Interstate Commerce Commission, the work of which is impressively shown, and the discussion of the strife between the classes which has grown up among us. Mr. Bascom repudiates socialism at the outset and propounds no radical theories of any kind, but in a calm and convincing manner he points out how the spirit of commercialism has blinded us to our tendency until we find an aristocracy of wealth and privilege about us which is a real source of danger to the nation.

There are a few typographical slips like "terminal bud" for germinal bud, on page 143, and "diverse" for different, on page 206, but they are apparent and not numerous enough to mar a book which young men and women will do well to read as an aid to reflection upon the real problems of our times. N. D. B.

[The Growth of Nationality in the United States, a Social Study. By John Bascom. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.]

In "Monopolies and Trusts" Dr. Richard T. Ely not only discusses the origin of these combinations, but also suggests remedies for their evils. There is given a complete analysis of the present-day idea of monopoly, as well as a statement of the concept of former generations. A classification of monopolies is made, and causes for their origin and development are assigned. Some trusts have been fostered by governments, others are the result of private energy. The monopolist may control supply; but he cannot ask and receive an exorbitant price, for he does not control demand. Dr. Ely states and clearly illustrates the law of monopoly price—the price which will yield the highest net returns. The limits of monopoly are reached when the point of maximum efficiency is touched. Trusts do not always mean the abolition of competition, for this will certainly arise as soon as there is a fighting chance.

At present "we have a large field belonging to monopoly; but outside of this field we have another in which, under right conditions, competition is a permanent social force." The author holds that large-scale production does not necessarily mean that any one firm can control its line of business. It cannot go beyond a certain maximum limit which is fixed by circumstances not within its control; nor dare it go below a certain minimum limit. Although a trust may produce on a large scale, it cannot abolish competition; and if competition forces prices or production below the minimum limit, it must retire from the field. The principal evils arising from the existence of monopolies are: Rise in price, deterioration in quality of goods, and elimination of competitors. Since legislative regulation has failed, Dr. Ely proposes several new remedies for the trust evil. He would raise the country's standard of education; abolish favoritism, especially in granting franchises; regulate and tax bequests and inheritances; reform the tariff; amend patent laws; and change laws regulating private corporations. The subject is treated in a scientific and impartial manner, though the conclusion must be reached that the public welfare is the real standard of judgment. The book "is a small part of a large work," being the first volume in a "Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology."

C. C. T.

[Monopolies and Trusts. By Richard T. Ely. 5x7½. \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company.]

"The Foundations of English Literature" is a worthy and successful endeavor to show in orderly and illuminating fashion how the correlated influences of physical geography, racial traits, political development, interpretations of religious truth, and ideas from foreign lands, have wrought upon the social spirit and shaped the literature of the English people. Chautauquan debtors to Professor Pattee for what seems almost the final word in the subject to which he has applied his method of critical study, will understand in advance how thorough was the work requisite to the making of this book, and with what charm of style the winnowed harvest of his toil is presented.

Professor Pattee believes that the foundation period in the history of English literature dates, not from Chaucer, but from "Beowulf," the poem of the primitive Englishman, and that it was nobly finished during those years when Milton was using the storied richness of the Renaissance to image forth in language the lofty visions of the Puritan spirit. The literary story of these centuries is told between the covers of this one book with so much vigor and beauty, so distinguished by clearness of condensation combined with fulness of reference tables and citation of authorities, and so attractive in its printing, that the teacher of literature and of history, the student of these interwoven themes, and the reader whose limited time requires the one volume compact with knowledge rather than the many diffuse with information, will gratefully acknowledge a wealth of obligation to the author.

A. E. H.

[The Foundations of English Literature. By Fred Lewis Pattee. 5½x8. \$1.50. Boston, New York, Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Company.]

The singing leaves that make up the volume "Wild Eden" are from the hand of one who has lately ministered to the finer spirit of the age through noble thoughts embodied in rhythmic prose in "The Heart of Man." The sequence of song in this later book forms a rosary by which a post-lover tells the beads of his devotion to Love and to the lady, "the flowering of whose face was the glory of spring." Many of the songs in the sadly-ending love-story have a lyric quality that causes their melody to linger softly on the inner ear. In some the meaning is so veiled that it seems to sound out of

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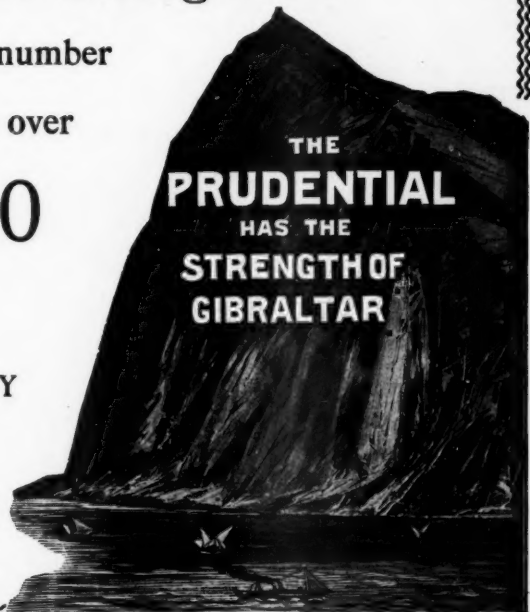
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a dream. Others suggest, so strongly the influence of mighty masters that we hear through them the blending of two voices. "Love's Birthright" might be the echo from certain sonnets by Shakespeare, and "Seaward" a variation upon the theme and manner of "Locksley Hall." A. E. H.

[Wild Eden. By George Edward Woodberry. 5 x 7. \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company.]

The heroine of the story, "The Fate of Madam La Tour," is declared by its author to be no creation of fancy, but a woman whose wrongs and sufferings have been made the basis of a vehement accusation, cast into the form of fiction, against that system, alien to the general sentiment of the American public, which we know under the name of Mormonism. The story is, naturally, painful, though powerful, and its effect upon readers will be a deepening of hostility to the pernicious influence of Mormon teachings. A. E. H.

[The Fate of Madam La Tour. By Mrs. A. G. Paddock. 5 x 7½. \$1.00. New York: Fords, Howard and Hulbert.]

When a man chooses deliberately to change his station in professional life and society, in order to devote his energies to the propagation of a doctrine, the action may be viewed as a manifestation of the "courage of convictions." Ernest Crosby has announced that he gave up the profession of law to become a disciple of Tolstoy's philosophy in this country. Social problems as they appear to him may not appear the same to others who are untroubled by "things as they are," but in stinging phrases, Mr. Crosby attacks the reign of greed and the adoration of the god—respectability. A volume containing a large number of his productions in both blank verse and rhyme has been published with the title "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable." He means to have his verses hurt and the quality of many of them may be seen from these lines:

Where is the oppressor, do you cry?  
You will not find him in the streets.  
Look for him in your own souls, for the kingdom of hell  
is within you.  
There reigns the greed for gold;  
There it is that you are either trampling on your fellowmen  
or longing to be numbered with the trampers;  
There it is that your rebellion, your revolution must  
begin.  
Set yourselves free. Away with the usurper; enthrone  
in his stead the new ideal, the equal freedom in  
love of all mankind, liberty and union, one and inseparable.  
Ah, yes; seek first the kingdom of heaven, and all  
things shall be added unto you. F. B.

[Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable. By Ernest Crosby. 5½ x 8½. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company.]

"A Year's Prayer-Meeting Talks" is the result of the author's success in holding week-day prayer meetings. The talks are founded upon Scriptural incidents, and are very carefully prepared. The subjects are selected and presented with the practical view of daily building up Christian character. The large attendance at prayer-meeting, on the part of those who are enjoying the pastorate of the author, shows the successful effects of such talks. Besides meeting the expectation of his brethren who solicited the publication of these talks they are very helpful as suggestions to every pastor struggling with the problem of maintaining week-day prayer-meetings. J. M. B.

[A Year's Prayer-Meeting Talks. By Louis Albert Banks. 5 x 7½. \$1.00. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.]

A collection of poems touching succeeding phases of home life, from the pen of William Harper Rider, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, Ohio, makes up a volume well worthy a place on the family table. The author has taken us into the Norse mythology with which we might well be more familiar, its richness adding a distinctive note to the verses in the volume. Mr. Rider relates all the verses to the home life as typified by the old loom, and the spirit of the work is indicated by the last two stanzas of the booklet, which we quote:

This, then, the lesson thou wouldst teach  
To all the lives thy rude notes reach:  
That worse than vain it is to cast  
The tear-stained eye upon the past,  
And turn the somber pattern o'er,  
And, hopeless, worry evermore.

Select the threads of peace and joy,  
Goodness and faith without alloy;  
To warp of virtue knowledge ply,  
The mellow tints of patience try;  
Fill every shuttle from above,  
And color all with woof of love. F. B.

[The Loom of Life. By William Harper Rider, D. D. With illustrations by C. E. Hurlbut. 5½ x 7½. Cleveland, Ohio: The Burrows Brothers.]

That colleges differ as fundamentally as any other product of human skill will not be denied. The important thing to know about an institution is whether it will suit the needs of the individual whose education is a matter for anxious thought and consideration by parents. Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University, has performed a valuable service in reviewing the elements which enter into the adaptation of institutions to the individual, and vice versa. Under the title "The Choice of a College for a Boy," he discusses the subject in an authoritative and truly impartial manner. His initial emphasis is properly placed upon the fact that the college is a tool and not a product, an agent and not a result. The claims of city and rural institutions, the scholarly and personal character of a college, religious influences, denominational institutions, the small versus the large college, the eastern versus western, coeducation and specialization,—not omitting the problem of the cost of a college education,—form chief divisions of this practical book of help. F. B.

[The Choice of a College. By Charles Franklin Thwing, D. D., LL. D. 5 x 7½. .35. New York and Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.]

Now that the old order has changed under which society smiled graciously on the proposition that women seeking self-support were restricted to keeping boarders, teaching or sewing, a book like Mrs. Candee's "How Women May Earn a Living"—the very title of which holds out a promise to women wage-earners—will commend itself to a large circle of interested readers. Its twenty-two chapters have an "atmosphere," as is often said of more ambitious, if less helpful works, to which sunny good nature and sparkling good sense have contributed agreeable elements. The first chapter of practical advice treats of the ideal boarding-house from which most desirable, most elusive, "cogn of vantage" the author proceeds to speak, in a straightforward and pleasing fashion of stage, office, and shop life, of nursing, teaching, lecturing and gardening, of trades, learned professions and opportunities presented in the literary world and the new realms continually opened up by the philanthropic spirit. It would seem that every employment possible to women is here named or suggested and in a way to be of



"It's not me  
ye should  
be  
thankin'  
mum; it's  
**SAPOLIO**  
that  
keeps  
things  
clean  
and bright!





practical value to those who must demonstrate "the extent of their money value to the world." A. E. H.

[How Women May Earn a Living. By Helen Churchill Candee. 5x7. \$1.00. New York: The Macmillan Company.]

The book-lover who values the artistic make-up and binding of a volume, as well as its contents, must appreciate the productions of the house of R. H. Russell. With the contents equally attractive, the reader possesses a most fortunate combination. Of Mr. Russell's recent publications received, we have space to comment upon the following excellent examples:

"The King's Lyrics" is a small but attractive volume containing a collection of verse of the times of James I. and Charles I., which includes poems by John Milton, Richard Lovelace, George Herrick, and others. The greater part of the verse is charming in its primitive character, and with the reproductions of old prints which illustrate the book, as well as the unique binding and typography appropriate to the period in which the verse was written, it makes a most acceptable gift book.

[The King's Lyrics. 4½x6. .75. New York: R. H. Russell.]

"The Queen's Garland" is a companion volume of Elizabethan verse gathered from Shakespeare, Sir Walter Raleigh, and others. The binding of this volume is dainty in gold and white.

[The Queen's Garland. 4½x6. .75. New York: R. H. Russell.]

"England," a collection of eighty drawings by C. J. Taylor, a well-known American artist and illustrator, presents a most attractive table volume. These pictures are of English life and landscape, and the artist has depicted the characteristics of the different classes of this nationality in his agreeable and original style. The book is uniform in size and shape with the Gibson books.

[England. C. J. Taylor. 12x18. \$5.00. New York: R. H. Russell.]

Another artistic production is a large volume, handsomely bound in blue and gold, called "In Summer Time," by Robert Reid, the noted decorator. This book contains numerous reproductions of Mr. Reid's delightful work, in large part girls and flowers, which are ever his best creations. The text matter of the book consists of an introduction covering the life and work of the artist.

[In Summer Time. By Robert Reid. 14x18. \$5.00. New York: R. H. Russell.]

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

##### THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Monopolies and Trusts. By Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., LL. D. 5x7½. \$1.25.

Mary Paget. By Minna Caroline Smith. 5½x7½. \$1.50.

Brook Farm. By Lindsay Swift. 5x7½. \$1.25.

Handbook of Domestic Science and Household Arts. Edited by Lucy Langdon Williams Wilson, Ph. D. 5x7½. \$1.00.

Democracy and Empire. By Franklin Henry Giddings, M. A., Ph. D. 6x9.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. Edited by George W. Huford, A. M., and Lois G. Huford, A. M. 4½x6. .25.

Picture Study in Elementary Schools. Pupil's Book I. for Primary Grades. Pupil's Book II. for Grammar Grades. By L. L. W. Wilson. 5½x7½. .35 each.

Picture Study in Elementary Schools. A Manual for Teachers. Part I. Primary Grades. Part II. Grammar Grades. By L. L. W. Wilson. 5½x7½. .90 each.

Renaissance and Modern Art. By W. H. Goodyear, M. A. Illustrated. 5½x8. \$1.00.

A Municipal Program. Report of a Committee of the National Municipal League, Adopted by the League, November 17, 1899, Together with Explanatory and Other Papers. 6x8½. \$1.00.

Lessons in Elementary Physiology. By Thomas H. Huxley, LL. D., F. R. S. Edited by Frederic S. Lee, Ph. D. Illustrated. 5x7½. \$1.40.

The Criminal: His Personnel and Environment. A Scientific Study. By August Drahms. With an introduction by Cesare Lombroso. 5½x7½. \$2.00.

Le Morte Darthur. Sir Thomas Mallory's Book of King Arthur and of his Noble Knights of the Round Table. In two volumes. 6x9. \$3.00.

The Rise of the New Testament. By David Saville Muzzey, B. D. 4½x6½. \$1.25.

A Journal of the Plague Year. By Daniel Defoe. 4x6. .50.

Man and his Ancestor. A Study in Evolution. By Charles Morris. 4½x7. \$1.25.

Carlo Crivelli. By G. M'Neil Rushforth, M. A. 5x8. \$1.75.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Raphael. (The Riverside Art Series.) Edited by Estelle M. Hurl. 5x8. .30.

Rembrandt. (Riverside Art Series.) By Estelle M. Hurl. 5x8. .30.

Michelangelo. (Riverside Art Series.) By Estelle M. Hurl. 5x8. .30.

EATON & MAINS, NEW YORK.

Christ Came Again. The Parousia of Christ a Past Event, The Kingdom of Christ a Present Fact with a Consistent Eschatology. By William S. Urmy, D. D. 5x7½. \$1.25.

The Post Millennial Advent: When the Church May Expect the Second Coming of Christ. By Rev. Alexander Hardie. 2½x5. .25.

CURTS & JENNINGS, CINCINNATI.

Thoughts and Experiences In and Out of School. By John B. Peaslee, LL. B., Ph. D. 5½x8.

LYMAN D. MORSE, NEW YORK.

Morse's Advertiser's Handy Guide. 1899-1900. Compiled and published by Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency. 4x7. \$2.00.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY GUIDE CO., CHICAGO.

The Rand-McNally Official Railway Guide and Hand Book. March, 1900. C. H. Stoneback, editor. 5x7. .25.

R. F. FENNO & CO., NEW YORK.

Thro' Fire to Fortune. By Mrs. Alexander. 5x7½. \$1.25.

HINDS & NOBLE, NEW YORK.

How to Prepare for a Civil Service Examination, with Recent Questions and Answers. By Francis E. Leupp. 5½x8.

HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW YORK.

The Fortune of War. By Elizabeth N. Barrow. 5x7½.

ADVANCE PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK.

The Coming Trust. By L. L. Hopkins. 5x7½. .25.

FUNK & WAGNALLS, NEW YORK.

The Domestic Blunders of Women. By A Mere Man. With numerous illustrations by "Yorick." 5x7½. \$1.00.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, CHICAGO.

The School and Society. By John Dewey. 5x7½.